

Saudis order British Ambassador to leave

Arabia yesterday ordered the expulsion of its British Ambassador and refused to appoint a Saudi Ambassador to London in connection for the television showing of the film "A Princess in Time". The news was received with dismay. It was feared that any against British trade which might follow would have a substantial effect.

Ears of retaliation over trade

Spain's Foreign Minister, Mr. Craxi, British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Lord Carrington, said yesterday in retaliation for the television showing of the film "A Princess in Time" in Riyadh. He said that the British Government was responsible and could not prevent the film from being shown in Saudi Arabia. He said that the British Government was responsible and could not prevent the film from being shown in Saudi Arabia. He said that the British Government was responsible and could not prevent the film from being shown in Saudi Arabia.

EEC budget optimism shattered by France

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, April 23.

The recent mood of optimism over the chances of an early settlement of the EEC budget dispute with the EEC was shattered here today by a warning from France that without prior agreement on farm prices no deal on the budget could be concluded at next week's EEC summit meeting.

In a statement issued in Paris, President Giscard d'Estaing said that progress this week on fixing the level of this year's farm prices would have to be such that heads of government would need to do no more than give their "political confirmation" to what had been agreed.

This statement of the French terms for a budget settlement was generally ill-received by EEC agriculture ministers, who have been meeting here since the beginning of the week.

Mr. Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, was openly contemptuous of the French move, and said that he and his colleagues had no intention of being dictated to by the French President. The French terms deserve to be ignored, he added.

"We do not need this kind of pressure," Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian minister and chairman of the meeting, said.

Mr. Walker said that Britain was still insisting that there should be no price increases this year for milk, sugar and wine, which are in chronic surplus, and for other products no price rises higher on average than the 2.5 per cent proposed by the European Commission.

The agriculture ministers had before them a draft statement, proposed by the Commission, of the general principles that should govern this year's farm price settlement. It was difficult, however, to see how this could possibly represent the kind of progress towards agreement demanded by the French.

Today's developments leave no doubt that Mrs. Margaret Thatcher will come under huge pressure from the French at the summit meeting in Luxembourg next Sunday and Monday to concede a generous rise in farm prices of up to 4 or 5 per cent, as the quid pro quo for any reduction in Britain's £1,000m net contribution to the EEC budget.

Giscard warning, page 7



Champagne for the sailor: David Scott Cowper, and Caroline, his wife, in Plymouth.

Lone sailor's triumphant return

From John Young, Plymouth

Another piece of sailing history was made yesterday when Mr. David Scott Cowper, aged 32, a chartered surveyor, from Newcastle upon Tyne, stepped ashore at Plymouth from his yacht, Ocean Bound.

In completing his round-the-world voyage in 225 days sailing time Mr. Cowper spent one day less than Sir Francis Chichester took for his circumnavigation in 1966-67.

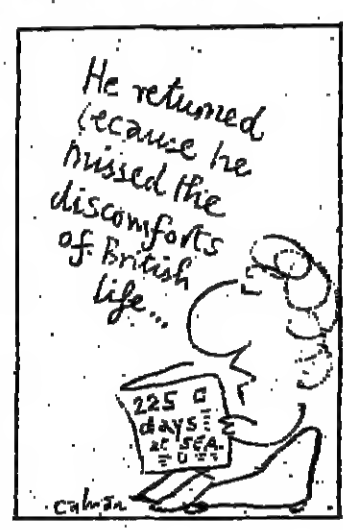
He beat Dame Naomi James's start-to-finish record of 272 days, by 23 days.

Francis. For it was on September 26, 1580, that Drake returned from his three-year circumnavigation to the cheers of his fellow citizens.

There were no cheering throngs in the streets yesterday, but soon after breakfast time about 500 people made their way down to the Quay to welcome the returning adventurer.

He was met by a launch to the steps of the Royal Western Yacht Club. The sun shone, the spectators clapped, the champagne trickled and Mr. Graham Jinks, the Lord Mayor, conveyed municipal congratulations. Smiling broadly and looking relaxed, Mr. Cowper posed for photographs with Caroline, his wife, but despite

Continued on page 4, col 6



Provincial print dispute spreads to Fleet Street

By Our Labour Staff

In the first move to spread the provincial newspaper dispute into Fleet Street, foundry workers at The Sun newspaper walked out last night.

The men said their aim was to bring pressure on the management of Berrows, of Worcester, a subsidiary of News International of which News Group Newspapers, publishers of The Sun, are part.

The men were members of the National Graphical Association, whose provincial colleagues will be locked out by 4,000 newspaper and general printing companies on Monday, after the breakdown of pay talks last night.

Mr. Joe Wade, NGA general secretary, said last night: "Our members in the foundry at The Sun walked out in sympathy with their brothers who work in The Sun's subsidiary at Worcester. I cannot say how long they will be out."

"I think we can expect similar action from other NGA members in Fleet Street where their employers have connections with provincial groups."

The Sun's controlling company, News International Ltd, also owns the Berrows Newspaper Group, publisher of the Worcester Evening News and weekly papers, which is a member of the NGA.

The 60,000 provincial workers have been told that they would be suspended without pay if the dispute, now in its fifth week, was not settled. The union immediately countered by threatening to intensify its action.

The union's national council meets in Bedford today to decide on the next move.

Negotiations over the past two days have been carried out against the background of the general employers' and employees' organisations, the British Printing Industries Federation and the Newspaper Society, to start the lock-out if there was no settlement, or alternatively the union refused to hold a ballot of the membership and call off the action.

The union has consistently refused to hold a ballot and has said that it believes it has the overwhelming support of its members. An employers' spokesman said last night that the lock-out would have "catastrophic effects", and there have been fears that some of the weaker companies may not reopen.

Any hope of avoiding an all-out confrontation depends on whether the two sides could get together again before the weekend. That seems unlikely, and last night the employers said that "the gap between the two sides was too wide to bridge."

Any spreading of the dispute is unlikely until the NGA has seen whether the employers carry out their threat of a lock-out. The employers were adamant that that would happen.

A spokesman said the employers' organization could offer advice only to member companies, but meetings held over the last week or so had shown companies' overwhelming willingness to go ahead with a lock-out.

Romania leads E Europe in taking up oil which Japan refuses to buy from Iran

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, April 23.

Iran today revealed a new contract to sell 37,500 barrels a day of crude oil to Romania, the latest in a series of trade deals with the communist bloc.

Only yesterday Mr. Reza Salami, the Minister of Economics and Finance, told journalists of an "important industrial protocol" that would soon be signed with the Soviet Union in Moscow.

He was quoted today as saying that Iran and the Soviet Union had drafted wide-ranging trade agreements which would be submitted to the ruling Revolutionary Council for approval (Reuters, writes from Tehran).

An Iranian ministerial delegation would visit Moscow soon to continue discussions on trade and the transit of goods to Iran.

Mr. Ali Akbar Moinefar, the Minister for Oil, said today that the Romanian oil deal would be followed by others, "mostly to Eastern Europe". Despite their coincidence with Western sanctions Iranian officials are adamant that they are not connected.

The state radio said that the contract, which Iran and the Soviet Union had drafted wide-ranging trade agreements which would be submitted to the ruling Revolutionary Council for approval (Reuters, writes from Tehran).

Iranians say the excess left by the refusal of Japanese oil companies, plus Shell and BP, to buy contracted oil at increased prices.

Iran increased the price of a barrel by \$2.50 (£1.13) from April and insisted that all those who had already signed contracts should buy at the new price of \$35. The radio said the Romanians had agreed to pay the full price for all its oil and Mr. Moinefar said they were paying in cash not through a barter deal. It was not specified, however, in what currency they would be paying.

East Germany is among other Eastern block countries reported to be buying Iranian oil.

Continued on page 8, col 7

English clubs to contest two European finals

Two English clubs reached the finals of two of Europe's leading football competitions last night. Nottingham Forest, the holders, although beaten 1-0 by Ajax of Amsterdam, reached the final of the European Cup by virtue of their 2-0 success in the home first leg. In Italy, Arsenal beat Juventus 1-0 to reach the final of the European Cup-Winners' Cup.

Arsenal, who drew their home leg 1-1, scored their decisive goal only two minutes from time through their substitute, Vasselen.

Reports, page 12

Big & Tall Men

High & Mighty is a new line of suits, specializing in top quality suits for men who want a superior fit. You will find a superb fit and style exclusively designed for men who are tall and big.

High & Mighty

Comprehensive grammar

Next is to allow the Sutton Trust's comprehensive school to revert to grammar school status. The request of the Conservative city council. It is the first time since the 1960s that a system was introduced to regain control of a school in the city. The decision is expected to be made next week.

Visitor sues over arrest

The Metropolitan Police has been sued by a man who was arrested after failing to produce a passport. The man, who is a visitor to the UK, is suing the police for damages. The case is expected to go to court next month.

Flammability draft rules criticized

Draft regulations on the flammability of furniture upholstery which the Government hopes will protect the public from fires in their homes would make no significant difference, fire prevention experts said. An open flame test has been dropped after protests by furniture manufacturers.

Railways warning

British Rail faced progressive and inevitable decline unless the Government agreed to more generous and flexible financial arrangements, Sir Peter Parker, chairman, said. In succeeding in meeting cash limits year by year, prospects had never been better, but contraction might be forced in an expanding market.

Mr Gromyko in Paris

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is holding talks in Paris with his opposite number, M. Jean Francois Poncelet. It is his first visit to a Western capital since the invasion of Afghanistan. There has been no agreement on what should be the main item on the agenda.

Carter nomination all but assured

Unless there is a complete collapse of his presidency, Mr. Carter seems assured of the Democratic nomination after a dead heat with Mr. Kennedy in the Pennsylvania primary. The senator, who had been counting on a substantial victory, is now left with slim hopes. Despite a win by Mr. George Bush in Pennsylvania, Mr. Reagan continues his steady progress towards the Republican nomination.

US prime rate cut

Chase Manhattan Bank of New York cut its prime lending rate from 19 1/2 per cent to 19 per cent. Other banks are expected to follow. Short-term rates have been falling right across the board in the money markets. However, there is no indication that the Federal Reserve Board has taken any steps to ease its tight money supply policies.

Left-wing 'monopoly' closes union branch

Mr. Frank Chapple, general secretary of the electricians' union, has suspended the 2,000-strong Cardiff branch on the ground that its meetings are monopolized by left-wing extremists. The branch chairman has denied that. The previous branch chairman was ousted last year for criticizing the leadership, a ban later upheld by a TUC appeals committee.

Transplant success: A Wakefield man

aged 51, given a new heart, was doing well at Harfield hospital, Middlesbrough. Man cleared of murder: A man who killed a policeman with a billhook was cleared of murder but found guilty, by a majority verdict, of manslaughter.

Manila: Eighty feared dead as ferry sinks off Philippines

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 27, 29, 30; La creme de la creme, 27; Appointments, 28.

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"My new car laps Silverstone almost as fast as my old one."



Stirling Moss once raced a Maserati 250F.
Now he races an Audi 80.

The difference in lap times is approximately 3½ seconds.

Of course, this particular Audi 80 isn't an entirely standard model. It has harder suspension, up-rated performance, a functional rather than luxurious interior.

But as Stirling pointed out: "If ever a standard car had all the makings of a race winner, it is the Audi 80 GLE I drive every day."

As you'd expect, then, the GLE is a fast car. 0-60mph takes a mere 9.2 seconds. Top speed is a very impressive 113mph.

Equally important, the car was built to handle this performance.

Its wide track, long wheelbase and independent suspension combine to give exceptional roadholding and stability.

Built in, too, are such invaluable safety features as dual circuit braking and self-stabilising

steering. And since the car was designed to be a luxury saloon and not a racing car, it is also quiet, roomy and very well appointed.

If you call and see your local Audi dealer, he'll be delighted to let you test drive the Audi 80 GLE (or indeed the LS or GLS version).

At which point, you will also discover what excellent value our GLE represents.

It costs £7,095 inc. VAT.

The racing version would cost around three times that figure.

Whereas the owner of the Maserati will only consider offers in excess of £100,000.

The new Audi 80.
Audi The car for now.

OFFICIAL AUDI 80 GLE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES ARE: FOR THE URBAN CYCLE 23.5 MPG (12 LITRES PER 100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 39.2 MPG (7.2 LITRES PER 100 KM) AND AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 30.7 MPG (9.2 LITRES PER 100 KM). FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO AUDI MARKETING DEPARTMENT, VOLKSWAGEN (GB) LIMITED, YEOMAN'S DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES, BUCKS MK14 5AN. DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT SALES, 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE 01-486 8411.

HOME NEWS

British Rail chairman gives warning of progressive decline

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

British Rail faced progressive decline unless the Government agreed to more generous and flexible financial arrangements, Sir Peter Parker said yesterday in his chairman's report. The railways were succeeding year by year in meeting the Government's cash limits, but in so doing they were signing their death warrant.

"The frustration for British Rail is that we are meeting our financial targets and falling short of fulfilling our capacity," Sir Parker said, commenting on last year's slightly improved results.

"The prospects have never been better, but under present financial stringencies we may be forced to contract in an expanding market."

Sir Peter's remarks had a prompt but discouraging response from Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister for Transport, who said in answer to a Commons question during the afternoon that he "hoped that British Rail would be able to manage within its financial limits."

It might be cost effective compared with other European railways, but that was no reason to go on pouring taxpayers' money into it.

In a year of booming passenger traffic and increasing freight business, British Rail made an operating surplus before charges of £70.7m last year compared with £58.3m in 1978. That was reduced after tax charges to a deficit of £400,000 compared with a surplus of £6.4m. There was a subsidy of £530m, £14m less than budgeted for.

The board kept within the Government's financial limit of £715m by £1m and hopes to do the same this year. It also hopes to avoid a further

fares rise, but will give further consideration to it in the summer.

British Rail operated nearly 20 thousand million passenger miles, the most since 1961 when the network was 30 per cent more extensive and there were fewer than seven million cars on the roads. Passenger revenue was £800m. A marketing drive is expected to add £40m to that this year.

The freight and parcels business at £169m showed a loss of £3m.

British Rail had met its contract with the Government for the last successive years during which the real cost to the taxpayer had fallen 17 per cent, Sir Peter said. "But our absolute adherence to the integrity of our contractual relationship with the Government has been won at a cost. Fare levels are high by European standards, and the strains of short-termism are showing through starkly."

"As I look to the next few years I am quite clear that the relative success of the late 70s cannot be repeated within the limits of the financial limits."

British Rail was replacing assets more slowly than any other European country and was not investing in the new opportunities which government elsewhere saw as necessary to the long-term future of their countries.

"Unless investment levels are lifted by some 30 per cent just to replace worn-out assets, the consequences will be lower levels of service, frequent breakdowns and lower reliability," Sir Peter said.

Mr Ian Campbell, vice-chairman, said later that British Rail wanted an extra £30m to £50m a year over the next 15 to 20 years to extend its fleet from the present 22 per cent to 50 to 60 per cent of the network.

Many turn to CND as nuclear fear increases

By Ian Bradley

The British obsession with the possibility of nuclear war has proved good news for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). After more than a decade of crying in the wilderness, it has suddenly found that its message has a topical and popular appeal.

The three full-time staff who work with volunteer helpers in CND's cramped offices at the top of a Georgian building in Bloomsbury, London, are having to cope with between forty and fifty letters a day inquiring about membership.

The number of applications to join CND has doubled in the past six months. Three copies of the film, *The War Game*, about the effects of a nuclear bomb dropped on Kent, are in constant demand for showing around the country. There has not been such activity or interest in the subject of disarmament since the heyday of CND in the early 1960s.

Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, dates the upsurge of interest to the nuclear alert in the United States last November when aircraft and missile bases were put on a six-minute alert because a computer test tape was transmitted by mistake and to the decision to site 160 American cruise missiles in the United Kingdom taken the following month.

He also feels that the concentration by *The Times* and others on civil defence has contributed to general public concern about the atomic bomb. CND receives two or three telephone calls a day from people wanting advice about how they can protect

themselves in the event of a nuclear attack. Earlier this week they even had a request from a man who wanted a



Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, in his cramped office.

gadget counter to check if his home was safe.

"I find this concentration on civil defence very sad," Monsignor Kent says. "You cannot really save yourself in any meaningful way from a nuclear attack other than by working for disarmament. In a way, every step to protect civilians is an escalation of the arms race."

Monsignor Kent, who joined CND on a full-time basis in February, is rather embarrassed by the movement's history and is anxious to get away from the image engendered by the Aldermaston marches and the direct action of its early years.

"I do not think demonstrations and marches are the major way to change public opinion," he says. "It is very important that the disarmament message is seen to come from normal

people, not from a crowd of cranks and partisan extremists on the left."

To that end, CND is concentrating on building up its support in churches, trade unions and professional groups. A group of teachers for disarmament was formed last Tuesday.

CND's aims remain the same as they have been since its foundation 22 years ago: unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain as a first step to world nuclear disarmament and the breaking down of arms blocks.

At present the emphasis is on campaigning against the siting of cruise missiles in Britain and against the plans to replace Polaris with either Trident nuclear submarines or cruise missiles.

Although much of the new support from CND is coming from students and young

people, Monsignor Kent is also encouraged by the number of former supporters, now in their forties and fifties, who are coming back into the movement.

One of the most welcome of those who have returned to the fold is E. P. Thompson, the historian, whose pamphlet, *Protest and Survival*, is selling well.

With a membership of about 5,000 in 100 local groups, CND still has considerably less support than in its early days. But Monsignor Kent feels that it is poised now to have far more impact than it did then.

He also says: "A lot of people are also shocked by the terrifying and childish belligerence of the present Government. My main aim is to put CND out there by making it unnecessary. At the moment everything is running in the right direction."

School to revert to grammar status

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The Government announced yesterday that it has decided to allow the Sutton Coldfield girls' comprehensive school in Birmingham to revert to a grammar school.

It is the first time that any government school has been "unscrabbled" and the decision could have implications for the local authority elections in Birmingham next month, when Labour is expected to retain control from the Conservatives.

Councillor Charles Gray, Labour education spokesman in the city, said it was most regrettable that Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, should have allowed the local Conservative group to push through such a proposal just a week before those elections.

It was the local Labour Party's policy to create a fully comprehensive school system throughout Birmingham. They would certainly seek to reverse the decision on Sutton Coldfield once they were in power, as well as to abolish the seven voluntary aided grammar schools in Birmingham, he said.

The Conservative hold 13 of the 235 Birmingham City Council seats. Labour 56, and the Liberals seven. One third of the seats come up for re-election on May 1.

Sutton Coldfield girls' grammar became a comprehensive school in 1975 when the

previous Labour council re-organized all the county schools in the city along comprehensive lines, leaving only the seven voluntary aided grammar schools. The Sutton Coldfield school then had one five-form entry boys' grammar school, but no selective education for girls.

The present Conservative council submitted proposals to the Secretary of State last December for Sutton Coldfield girls' school to reintroduce selection from September 1981. At a meeting of parents of girls at the school and of surrounding middle schools, there had been an overwhelming vote in favour of the proposed restoration of grammar school status.

However, opponents of the scheme have pointed out that not all parents had attended that meeting and that at other meetings the vote had been against the reintroduction of selection.

Councillor Neville Bosworth, Conservative leader of the city council, described Mr Carlisle's decision as "a victory for common sense and for free choice". The Secretary of State had clearly listened to the wishes of parents, as he had said he would do.

Mr Neil Kinloch, opposition spokesman on education in the Commons, said the decision was "ridiculously inconsistent" with Mr Carlisle's undertaking not to destroy schools "in the name of progress". It was an obvious attempt to affect the elections, he said.

Heart team resumes transplants

By Our Health Services

Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Davis, aged 51, from Wetherfield, Yorkshire, became Britain's seventeenth heart transplant patient yesterday when he was given a new heart at Hatfield hospital, Middlesex.

Mr Davis, who received the heart of a man aged 42, killed in a car crash in southern England, regained consciousness yesterday afternoon and was said to be doing well.

The operation comes after a pause in heart transplants at Hatfield following the death of Mr Ronald Marney on March 30. He was the second to die out of four transplant patients at Hatfield.

Mr Cowper made the voyage sound positively uneventful. There had been no real difficulties, he said. "There were moments, I suppose, when conditions were not quite so favourable, but overall I very much enjoyed it."

Ocean Bound had one knock-down early on when struck by the tail end of a hurricane south of the Canaries.

The hardest part of the journey was across the Southern ocean between Cape Town and Australia, when he ran into one storm after another with 50 to 60 knots of wind and temperatures around zero.

In contrast during the Atlantic crossing, there had been almost no wind, and at one point he almost despaired of breaking any record. For the final 900 miles, when he could normally have expected southerly westerlies, an area of high pressure settled over Ireland and he had to tack against light north-easterlies, covering more than 1,700 miles.

It was definitely the time that Chichester took "on the water" that had been his main challenge, he said. Moreover he explained that his boat was considerably smaller than Sir Francis' *Gypsy Moth*. He added quickly that he was a great admirer of Chichester and that he had learned a lot from reading the accounts of his experiences and those of other pioneers like Robin Knox-Johnston and Chay Blyth.

He had, he said, been too busy to feel lonely or afraid. "I do not basically mind being on my own because I do not find being at sea a lonely existence. It is not like living in a city where you may be in a solitary flat and you know no one."

As for fear, that was something that happened only when you had time to sit down and think about things. At moments of crisis, you were so busy extricating yourself from difficulties that you had no time to think about fear.

During the voyage he read mostly "rubbish" and eaten a rather monotonous diet of tinned or foil-wrapped foods. The fresh fruit he bought in Rio had gone bad within a week and had to be thrown overboard.

David Ocarvins James was found not guilty of murdering Police Constable Desmond Kellam, but guilty by a majority verdict of 11 to one, of manslaughter. He is sentenced to 18 months in prison, with a probation order for which he received six months each.

The judge, passing sentence, said: "I am glad to be able to accept the decision of the jury on the charge of murder. What you did was a terrible thing with a terrible weapon."

"I am bound to remember, it was done as a reaction to a

Agreement on pay for Clegg group

By Our Health Services

Correspondent

Britain's 37,000 paramedical staff reached a settlement yesterday on the recommendations of the Clegg comparability commission report.

The Clegg report had recommended that all paramedical staff work a 37-hour week, despite the fact that radiographers work 35 hours a week, physiotherapists 36 hours a week and speech therapists 33 hours.

The settlement reached yesterday will allow all staff to continue to work their existing hours without sacrificing the 15 per cent pay rise recommended by the commission and staff working 38 hours will have their week reduced to 37 hours.

It also allows an increase in emergency duty payments, which had proved a sticking point in negotiations over the past two weeks. Both sides of the Whitley Council agreed that staff should be paid double their present payments, as recommended by Clegg.

Thus, payments for staff on standby duty at home will increase from 75p to £1.50 and for those on standby duty at work from £1.50 to £3.

The staff side of the Whitley Council, dealing with the pay of paramedical staff had asked for emergency duty payments of £5, equivalent to that paid to scientific officers and the management side had been offering no improvement.

It was agreed that more satisfactory longer term arrangements for emergency duty payments should be considered as part of future negotiations.

In light of the agreement the staff side have agreed to call off its planned industrial action. It was intended to ballot members of the unions concerned on whether to call a series of selective week-long strikes in May.

Man who killed policeman is cleared of murder

A man aged 19 who killed a policeman with a billhook while on duty at Bristol Crown Court yesterday to eight years' imprisonment.

David Ocarvins James was found not guilty of murdering Police Constable Desmond Kellam, but guilty by a majority verdict of 11 to one, of manslaughter. He is sentenced to 18 months in prison, with a probation order for which he received six months each.

The judge, passing sentence, said: "I am glad to be able to accept the decision of the jury on the charge of murder. What you did was a terrible thing with a terrible weapon."

"I am bound to remember, it was done as a reaction to a

policeman who was carrying out his duty. I do not think you intended to do any serious injury, and you never intended to kill this unfortunate policeman."

Mr James, of West Ashton Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, had told the jury he took the billhook to break into the shop of W. H. Smith in Trowbridge, on October 3. He saw PC Kellam as he was leaving, and ran off. PC Kellam, aged 31, who was in his first year in the force, caught him and there was a struggle.

PC Kellam, the father of two children, died when the billhook sliced through part of his skull. Mr James said he never aimed a blow at the policeman, and did not mean to kill or injure him.

CBI wants colleges to heed market

By Our Education

Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry called yesterday for tighter control over the planning of higher education to make it more responsive to the needs of the labour market, and for more rigorous student selection.

In its evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and Arts, the CBI said that it recognized the risks and shortcomings involved in any attempt to quantify future demand from industry and commerce.

The variables inherent in industrial and commercial forecasting of recruitment were much greater than, for example, in teaching or medicine. Corporate planning and related recruitment policies were susceptible to rapid change to meet external economic and trading factors, technological developments, and changes in government policies.

The CBI therefore regarded any attempt to link detailed

industrial manpower directly with forecasting and higher educational provision as impracticable.

It nevertheless believed that the Government should investigate the practical possibilities of incorporating a more sympathetic and regular appraisal of the likely general pattern of demand for highly qualified manpower in planning the development of higher education.

Lord Carr of Hadley, chairman of the CBI's education and training committee and former government minister, who led yesterday's CBI team of experts, said that they felt the labour market should have greater influence than in the past, but it should certainly not be the only determining factor.

The CBI believed that there should be greater provision of vocationally oriented courses at both degree and non-degree levels rather than the continued development of courses mainly in response to demands from students or to keep existing staff and facilities occupied.

£100 to Miami Laker offer

By Our Air Correspondent

A late-breaking steady fare of £100 to Gatwick airport and Miami would be offered if Laker Airways was given the route, Sir Freddie Laker, chairman of the airline, indicated to a Civil Aviation Authority hearing in London yesterday.

This would be £5 more than the standby fare proposed by Air Europe, which is also applying to the authority for permission to fly scheduled services between London and Miami.

Sir Freddie's fares would range from the standby £100 single to £200 single for economy class in the peak season.

He would not offer first-class fares, unlike Air Europe, which proposed to charge £575.50 single, compared with £644 for first-class by British Airways.

BA already flies the route, but under a recent amendment to the Bermuda air services agreement between Britain and the United States, each side will, in future, be allowed to have two airlines operating.

Police often accused of assault

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Police assault and use of excessive force formed by far the largest number of complaints in a survey by the Police Complaints Board for the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

The commission asked for a detailed survey of certain types of complaint which were of particular interest to it. Of 3,582 complaints sampled, 685 were of excessive force in making an arrest, 322 of assault during questioning, and 595 of other assaults during detention.

The complaints board in its annual report yesterday said 7,358 complaints had been submitted to it during 1979. The 1978 figure was 7,329. The board completed action during the year in 7,365 cases involving 14,014 matters of complaint.

"The matters of complaint which figure most frequently continue to be assault, irregularity in procedure, incivility and neglect of duty," the report says.

In 12,434 complaints the deputy chief constable of the force concerned had decided not to prefer disciplinary charges. "We had to decide whether to endorse that view or to recommend the bringing of disciplinary charges."

Twenty of the complaints were withdrawn, and in some cases the officer had resigned. The board decided to recommend that disciplinary charges should be brought in respect of 18 of the remaining complaints.

Report Of The Police Complaints Board, 1979. (House of Commons Price 55p. Stationery Office, £2.25).

Crime 'responsibility of the community'

From Arthur Osman

Bedford

Although the police had an important part to play in crime prevention, in the long term communities themselves had to act in the belief that the environment was worth protecting, he said.

It was apparent that many people in depressed inner-city areas were not able to exercise full social responsibility and control.

"There seems to be a widespread feeling that the nature of their surroundings is out of their control and this can lead to a deep distrust of authority. It appears to us that whenever community self-confidence has decayed this has serious implications, in particular for young people. Frustration, insecurity and boredom may express themselves in vandalism, truancy and petty crime."

"In order to overcome such community malaise it may well be necessary to encourage community initiatives. We are convinced that the police have an important part to play in the prevention of crime but feel that in the long term effective prevention must depend to some extent on the social pressure exerted by the community itself."

"The creation of a worthwhile environment conducive to the prevention of crime would appear to require a greater collaboration between service-providers, namely, between them and members of the community they serve."

While it was too soon to assess the success of the Nacro projects, it was clear that at the very least they had the potential to improve the quality of life in some of the less agreeable environments in which people lived.

three-year period with the staff responsible for estate management and other service-providing agencies in an effort to reduce estate crime and in particular vandalism. This scheme is expected to start in the early summer."

It was apparent that many people in depressed inner-city areas were not able to exercise full social responsibility and control.

"There seems to be a widespread feeling that the nature of their surroundings is out of their control and this can lead to a deep distrust of authority. It appears to us that whenever community self-confidence has decayed this has serious implications, in particular for young people. Frustration, insecurity and boredom may express themselves in vandalism, truancy and petty crime."

"In order to overcome such community malaise it may well be necessary to encourage community initiatives. We are convinced that the police have an important part to play in the prevention of crime but feel that in the long term effective prevention must depend to some extent on the social pressure exerted by the community itself."

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Visitor to court sues police over terrorism Act arrest

By Frances Gibb

A man who was visiting the Central Criminal Court as an interested member of the public was unlawfully arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, it was alleged at the Mayor's and City of London Court yesterday.

Mr Michael Connolly, aged 32, then a joiner and carpenter, from south London, found himself arrested because he had an Irish name he would prefer not to get involved because of the inconvenience.

He went into another court where a rape case was being heard. The police questioned his friends as to who he was. When they refused to give his name, saying that that was his business, they were arrested.

Mr Connolly is suing the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, as being responsible for three Special Branch officers, for unlawful arrest and false imprisonment under the Act. He seeks damages together with an order that finger prints, photographs and other detailed information about him be destroyed.

Although Mr Connolly was released seven hours after being held by the police without being charged, the officers maintain that they can keep the information on their Special Branch file for as long as the Prevention of Terrorism Act remains in force.

Mr Connolly is being backed by the National Council for Civil Liberties, who made a special request that the case be heard by a jury, although it is a civil action.

Mr Peter Thornton, for Mr Connolly, told the eight-member jury that on October 11, 1977, Mr Connolly visited the Central Criminal Court with two friends to see how the courts worked. They had chosen that day because one of Mr Connolly's friends, a court clerk in the United States, was interested

in hearing the appeal over the IRA bombings in Woolwich and Guildford.

After three checks and searches they entered the building. When Mr Connolly saw that names and addresses were being taken at the court door, he decided that as he had an Irish name he would prefer not to get involved because of the inconvenience.

He went into another court where a rape case was being heard. The police questioned his friends as to who he was. When they refused to give his name, saying that that was his business, they were arrested.

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Man asks social security for £3,000 shelter

From Our Correspondent

Derby

Mr William Mooney, aged 54, a bus driver, yesterday appealed before a government tribunal for £3,000 towards building a nuclear shelter in the back yard of his terrace house.

Mr Mooney, of Deadman's Lane, Derby, wants to build the shelter, measuring about 10ft by 12ft for himself, June, his wife, and his two sons, aged 19 and 21.

He wore his British Legion badge to attend a Department of Social Security tribunal appeal against the department's refusal to grant him £3,000 in supplementary benefit, so he can build the shelter.

It was the first application of its kind and after a few minutes the case, heard by a tribunal of three, was adjourned for about a fortnight.

Defendant in anarchist case is urged to surrender

By Stewart Tendler

The office of the Director of Public Prosecutions has decided not to pursue serious charges against Mr Daffyd Ladd, one of the defendants in the controversial anarchist trial last year, who absconded while on bail before the case.

Mr Ladd faced charges involving conspiracy and arms offences but disappeared last September while on bail of £17,000. At the end of the trial four defendants were acquitted amid criticism of the jury by the trial judge. A fifth defendant was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

A letter from the DPP's office to Mr Ladd's solicitors says that subject to any view to the contrary from the judge the charges will not be pursued. Judge King-Hamilton, QC, retired at the end of the case.

The letter points out that there is still a warrant out for Mr Ladd in respect of the bail and suggests that he should surrender.

One of the main issues of the trial was the question of jury vetting and in an interview in *Time* Mr Ladd, speaking from hiding, says that the vetting caused him to abscond in the first place.

He says: "Under the Bail Act one must have reasonable cause not to answer bail. It is my contention that... I did." He said that before the trial the vetting represented illegal and unconstitutional acts and Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, later said that jury vetting was unconstitutional.

Mr Ladd faces a possible maximum penalty of 12 months' imprisonment for absconding. His sureties had to surrender £10,500.

People who retire at normal age happiest

By Jacob Ecclesstone

People who retire when they become entitled to a state pension are more likely to say they enjoy retirement than those who retire early or those who continue to work.

The reasons for that finding may be that early retirement tends to be associated with ill-health and those who work beyond pension age often feel that they would miss the company of their colleagues as well as the higher income. Men, particularly, expect and adjust to the change of status which a state pension brings.

Those findings are part of a report by Dr S. Parker, of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys published yesterday. A survey of attitudes and attitudes to retirement was made using a sample of 3,500 in 1977.

The idea of gradual retirement was particularly attractive to those interviewed. Two-thirds said they would like to taper off their working hours or days rather than change from full-time work to no work at once.

Few men had been able to make that transition to retirement through part-time work,

although married women did better.

The survey showed a gradual decline in the proportion of men and women working in the 10 years before pension age and a sharp drop afterwards. Of men aged 64, 29 per cent were already retired, whereas that jumped to 75 per cent by the age of 65.

The pattern of retirement among working women was more gradual, over 50 per cent being retired at the age of 59, and 55 per cent at 60.

Older Workers and Retirement. Social Survey Division of OPCS. Stationery Office, 7s.

be 1100 1520

HOME NEWS

raft regulations on upholstery e safety would make real difference, experts say

in Young
er Affairs
udent

regulations on the
bility of furniture up-
hich the Govern-
opes will protect the
om fires in the home,
make no significant dif-
according to firemen
prevention experts.
regulations, which have
e subject of intensive
were laid before Par-
for a second time at
ing of this month.
ly Oppenheim, the
ce pride in them and
sted that they should
del for the European
ion's consumer pro-

after protests from furniture
manufacturers.
The Department of Trade
said that the match test was
abandoned because not enough
of the upholstery materials
available in Britain could pass
it.
The company of Albright
and Wilson, whose fire preven-
tion experts were involved in
the development of the two
standard tests which were pro-
posed originally, by acwriting
to the department and to MPs
saying that without a match
test there would be no change
in the flammability of most
furniture on sale after the
introduction of a compulsory
cigarette test. The company
said that reliance on the
smouldering cigarette test was
based on statistics from the
United States which were inap-
licable to thermoplastic up-
holstery fabrics more com-
monly used in the United
Kingdom.
It feared that the introduc-
tion of the regulations as
drafted would increase further
the use of thermoplastic
fabrics which resisted smoul-
dering ignition, but burnt or

melted when exposed to an
open flame.
The Fire Brigades union is
even more dismissive of the
regulations' likely effects. Mr
Michael Fordham, the union's
national officer, said: "We
regarded the regulations as in-
adequate even before the open
flame test was abandoned.
Only 15 per cent of deaths in
home fires result from fires
caused by smokers' materials.
"We believe that only a
complete ban on the use of
polyurethane foam inside fur-
niture will make any real dif-
ference."
The regulations would make
no difference to additional
cushions used on furniture,
loose covers, second-hand fur-
niture, or the flammability of
furniture when upholstery
covers were split, Mr Fordham
said.
According to Home Office
statistics there are usually
about 3,300 fires a year in
which upholstery fabrics are
the first materials ignited. In
1976 there were 2,164 such
fires, 1,095 of which were
caused by matches and smokers'
materials.

Patient in protest over NHS delay

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

A National Health Service
patient who was given a £4,000
hip operation in West Germany
at the expense of the NHS is to
go on hunger strike from to-
day in protest over the lack of
follow-up treatment since com-
ing back to Britain.
Mr Pierre Gilles, aged 49, a
manager from Fulham, London,
who was allowed to have the
operation in Germany because
of the long waiting lists for it
in Britain, was told by the Ger-
man doctors that the operation
was a success.
But they said that when he
got back to Britain he had to
have extensive physiotherapy.
Mr Gilles wrote to the Charing
Cross Hospital from the clinic
in Mainz in February request-
ing an appointment.
The hospital replied that the
first appointment they could
offer was an orthopaedic
surgeon would be in March,
1981, and that Mr Gilles could
not have physiotherapy without
seeing the surgeon first.
Mr Gilles said yesterday:
"Meanwhile the doctors in
Germany are telling me that all
the good work they have done
is being undone by the lack of
therapy."
"I sent a telegram to the
area medical officer, the local
community health council and
others last week asking for an
earlier appointment, and said
that if nothing happened by to-
day I would go on hunger
strike. No earlier appointment
has been forthcoming."
The North West Regional
Health Authority, which con-
trols the Charing Cross Hospi-
tal, said that Mr Gilles had not
been refused physiotherapy. He
had been told he will have to
wait some time for it. "This is
not unusual in orthopaedic
cases which are not considered
urgent."



A breath of country air: Children from Hillbrook Primary School, Tooting, London, feeding pigs at the Out of Town Centre at Beaulieu, near Southampton, a joint venture by Southern Television and the Inner London Education Authority, which open officially tomorrow. London children will use the centre for half the year.

v missile roves reference

Read
spondent

craft are to be fitted
proved version of the
air-to-air missile as
of a £75m develop-
ment placed with the
 Aerospace Dynamics
 of the Ministry of
Flash Mark II will
raft operating in
Britain, particularly
to F2, due to come
in the middle 1980s.
ance of interception
ved missile's range
but it will exceed
y the 25 miles of
Skylark, carried
an F4 fighters.
Aerospace said the
uld have enhanced
e against manoeuv-
e and greater resist-
electronic counter-
Aerospace also an-
yesterday
of an initial joint
conjunction with
Marcel Dassault
ation, of France,
rschmitt - Bolkow
West Germany, to
ropean combat air-
re differing future
the British, French,
erman air forces.

Agreed award of £225,000 for brain-damaged man

Altan Mullen, whose life was
said to have been wrecked at
16 by crippling road-crash in-
juries, was awarded £225,000
agreed damages in the High
Court yesterday. Brain damage,
which left him in a wheelchair,
shattered his ambition to join
the RAF.

Mr Mullen, now aged 20, of
Brook Drive, Stevenage, Hert-
fordshire, was in court yester-
day when Mr Seinton Thomas,
QC, his counsel, told Mr Jus-
tice Peter Pain that he would
"never be able to lead any life

outside some form of sheltered
environment".
The damages, and costs,
were awarded against Mr
Terence Barron, of Broadwater
Crescent, Stevenage, the driver
of a car in which Mr Mullen
was a passenger. It was in col-
lision with Mr Paul Whitaker,
a motor cyclist, at Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.

Liability had been contested
between Mr Barron and Mr
Whitaker, of Cambridge Road,
Hitchin, at a High Court hear-
ing last June, when Mr Barron
was found to be to blame.

Mr Gilles said yesterday:
"Meanwhile the doctors in
Germany are telling me that all
the good work they have done
is being undone by the lack of
therapy."
"I sent a telegram to the
area medical officer, the local
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been refused physiotherapy. He
had been told he will have to
wait some time for it. "This is
not unusual in orthopaedic
cases which are not considered
urgent."

Coal board is criticized for allegedly denuding country by open mining

By Lucy Hodges

Serious criticism of the way
the National Coal Board is
allegedly denuding the country-
side through opencast mining
was published yesterday by a
conservation group.
After a two-year survey, a
working party commissioned by
the Council for Environmental
Conservation, estimates that
crop yield is reduced by roughly
half after a site has been exca-
vated, then restored. Findings
showed that there may be drain-
age difficulties and deteriora-
tion in the quality of the top
soil.

The report, *Scar on the Land-
scape*, states: "It was not un-
usual for some farmers to con-
sider the soil to be so badly
damaged as a result of open-
casting that its previous arable
cropping could not be resumed,
and a change to animal hus-
bandry was necessitated."
Grass can also be affected.
In one case a farmer said he
had to keep his animals indoors
six weeks later in the spring
and six weeks earlier in the
autumn than before his land
was excavated. That happened
20 years ago.

"In view of the complexity
and difficulty of the scientific
problems involved, we question
whether the opencast pro-
gramme can be regarded as
soundly based, especially in
relation to site restoration, until
a full research programme for
it is set in hand."

Specifically the report recom-
mends that proper plans for
restoration be drawn up and
sent to the Secretary of State
for Energy as part of the coal
board's application for working
a site.
It should not be pre-
pared by the coal board's exca-
vating executive, which does not
have the necessary expertise,
but by an independent research
body at the executive's ex-
pense, the report says. An in-
formal panel or group of
advisers should be set up to
advise the executive on environ-
mental questions. Moreover
officers supervising restoration
work should have special train-
ing.

Scar on the Landscape? (A Re-
port on Opencast Coal Mining and
the Environment), The Environ-
mental Conservation Council, 25
Greville Street, London EC2N
8AX, £3.)

Union to fight dismissal of woman teacher

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

The National Union of
Teachers is fighting the deci-
sion to dismiss without notice
Mrs Eileen Crosbie for refusing
to teach a nursery class of 38
because she thought it was too
large to control.
Nottinghamshire County
Council Council disciplinary
panel agreed by a majority that
Mrs Crosbie's action was a
breach of contract.
Yesterday, the teachers'
union said that it would ask an
industrial tribunal for her re-
instatement. Meanwhile, it would
continue to pay her salary.
Mrs Crosbie, aged 36, was
suspended from her post at the
Robert Mellors Primary School,
at Arnold, Nottingham, in
January. Her dismissal was
announced on Tuesday.
She said yesterday: "I am
absolutely shattered by the
decision. I hope the union will
continue to support me. I am
unable to apply for a teaching
post outside Nottinghamshire
because of family commit-
ments."
Eight of Mrs Crosbie's col-
leagues at the school will go
on strike from today in an
attempt to have her reinstated.

BENEFITS FROM THE



The National Association of Pension
Funds offers many benefits to its
members, including a series of specialist
training courses ranging from Pension
Fundamentals to Trustee-ship; from
Pension Managers Workshops to
Investment Managers Seminars.

Our publications, which include the
entirely published official Year Book, are
invaluable source of reference. There is
monthly official publication PENSIONS
JOURNAL and a series of occasional papers
published as handy 8 x 5 booklets which all
members receive as part of their
subscription. The Handbook on Pensions
& Employee Benefits, a textbook on
pension fund practice, is available at a
reduced subscription, and the NAPF
publishes a Companion Volume giving
up to date information at a very
low cost to members.

You also gain the support of colleagues
in the local group of National Association
Pension Funds members in your area
and the investment potential of your fund
augmented by the work in the City and
industry of the Association's Investment
Selection Committee.

Discover how membership of the NAPF
benefit you. Contact Clifford Luckhoo,
Secretary, NAPF, Prudential House,
Lesley Road, Croydon, CR9 9XY.
Telephone: 01-881 2017.



May 15th/16th/17th Metropole Hotel, Brighton

YOU ARE WELCOME TO VISIT OUR 1980 CONFERENCE

DEVELOPMENTS FOR A DECADE

AS WE enter the 1980s the
National Association of Pension
Funds has taken "Developments
for a Decade" as its
theme for this year's annual
conference. Information to
members, Overseas Investment,
the Impact of the Microprocessors,
the Influence of Europe on UK
Pensions, and many other

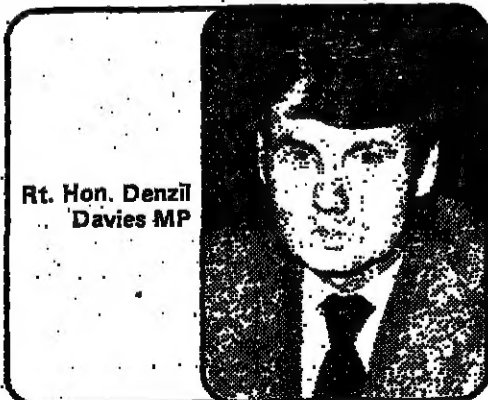
relevant and important topics will
be discussed.

As always, the quality of the
speakers and the ensuing
discussion will be of vital interest
to those concerned with the
pensions industry.

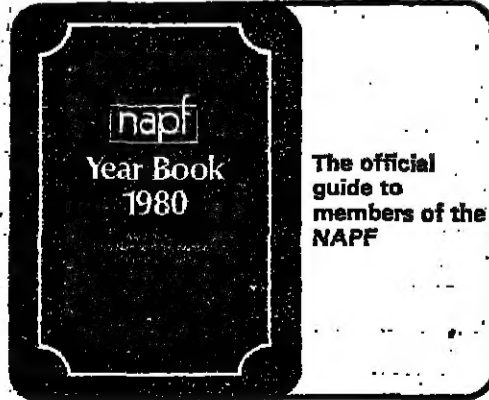
The National Association of
Pension Funds is a unique body
embracing every type of pension

scheme, insured and privately
invested, and in both public and
private sectors of industry.

As a national association it
makes frequent submissions to
Government and is closely
concerned with any legislation
affecting members. The
association is the recognised
body and regularly plays an
important role in such City
organisations as the Panel on
Takeovers and Mergers. The
association also submitted a great
deal of information to the Wilson
Committee.



Rt. Hon. Denis
Davies MP



NAPF
Year Book
1980

The official
guide to
members of the
NAPF



Strength and Support for your Pension
Arrangements

BOOKING FORM

Return to:
The Secretary, The National Association
of Pension Funds, Prudential House,
Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 9XY

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS
THROUGHOUT

2. Please state below the names of those
attending the Conference and indicate whether
they are Members, Non-Members or Wives.

NAME COMPANY AND ADDRESS

- (a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

3. Correspondence and enquiries regarding this
application should be sent to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TEL NO: _____

NOTE: THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES WHO MAY
ATTEND AT THE MEMBERS RATE IS RELATED
TO COPY ENTITLEMENT

The fee for wives covers the cost of the Conference
organisation and the organised events in the evening and during
the day.

No refunds will be made for individual services that are not
used.

1. The undermentioned place(s) for the above
Conference is/are required:

- (a) Delegate(s) at £126.50 each (incl.
£16.50 VAT) (Members of the
Association) £ _____
(b) Delegate(s) at £189.75 each (incl.
£24.75 VAT) (Members of the
Association over-entitlement) £ _____
(c) Delegate(s) at £189.75 each (incl.
£24.75 VAT) (Non-Members of the
Association) £ _____
(d) Wife/Wives at £51.75 each (incl.
£6.75 VAT) (Wives of either
Members or Non-Members) £ _____

A VAT receipt will be issued.

I therefore enclose a cheque made payable to
The National Association of Pension Funds for
the total amount. £ _____

The full programme for
the conference is:-

Thursday 15 May

2.15 - 2.30
Introduction by the Chairman of the
Association.
2.30 - 3.30
A.G.M. and brief reports from
Committee Chairmen
3.30 - 4.00
Afternoon Tea
4.00 - 5.00
The Treatment of Early Leavers
Speaker: Mr K Cole
4.00 - 5.00
Overseas Investments for Smaller
Pension Funds.
Speaker: Mr D Edwards
7.30 - 8.30
Chairman's Reception in the
Metropole Hotel.
8.30 onwards
Dinner in Conference Hotels

Friday 16 May

9.15 - 10.30
The Provision of Information to
Members - a Discussion on the
NAPF Proposals.
Introduced by: Mr K M McAlvey.
10.30 - 11.00
Morning Coffee
11.00 - 12.15
Pension Funds and the City.
Speaker: the Rt. Hon. Denis Davies MP
12.15 - 2.30
Lunch in the Metropole and Bedford
Hotels.
2.30 - 3.45
Mini Computers and Microprocessors
Speaker: Mr J Turnbull
3.45 - 4.15
Afternoon Tea
4.15 - 5.30
Direction of Investment - Overseas
Experience
Speaker: Mr T Heyes
4.15 - 5.30
The Impact of Europe on UK
Pensions.
Speaker: Mr D E Boden
Evening
Alternative Social Programme -
A Play in the Theatre Royal, Brighton
A Rod McKuen Concert in The Dome,
Brighton.
A Sussex Feast, Drusillas, Alfriston.
Regency Evening, The Old Ship Hotel,
Brighton.
Dinner in the Metropole Hotel.

Saturday 17 May

9.15 - 10.30
Member Participation - A
Discussion on the NAPF Proposals
Introduced by: Mr J M Young
10.30 - 11.00
Morning Coffee
11.00 - 12.15
Future Prospects for the Stock
Exchange
Speaker: Mr Nicholas Goodison
7.30 for 8.00
Banquet in The Metropole Hotel.

DINNER DANCES IN THE
METROPOLE HOTEL AND DUDLEY
HOTEL

WEST EUROPE

Mr Gromyko's Paris talks likely to show that French attitude over Soviet policy has hardened

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 23

Never since General de Gaulle proclaimed the policy of détente, entente, and co-operation between East and West has a high-level Franco-Soviet meeting taken place under more gloomy auspices. The talks which Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is having in Paris today and tomorrow with his French counterpart, Mr François-Poncet, are certain to be both difficult and unproductive.

Almost their only virtue, in French eyes, is that they are taking place at all and that it is Mr Gromyko's first visit to Western capital since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But there is not even a pretence on either side that the main item on the agenda.

The contacts which have taken place over the last four months between the two governments about the Soviet intervention have all been completely negative. They began with representations by the French Ambassador in Moscow at the end of December and were followed by Mr François-Poncet's serious warning to the Soviet Ambassador in Paris in January, the visit of Georgi Korniyenko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, to Paris three weeks later, and the abortive mission to Moscow of the Secretary General and political director

of the Quai d'Orsay at the beginning of March.

Mr Gromyko is not expected to make the slightest gesture of "give" on the withdrawal of Soviet forces in response to repeated French warnings. On the contrary, he has dismissed the Afghan affair as a regional problem of Soviet security which must not impinge on East-West relations and having repeated the arguments that "the Soviet troops in Afghanistan will withdraw when the causes of their intervention have ceased." Mr Gromyko will insist on talking about détente and the Madrid conference next autumn to take stock of the implementation of the Helsinki agreements.

His object in coming to Paris is quite clear. It is to insist that the "privileged relations" between Paris and Moscow are unimpaired thanks, in the words of the Soviet news agency Novosti to the "responsible behaviour" of the French Government in the Afghan crisis.

It is also to exploit the differences between Paris and Washington on the significance for détente of both the Afghan and Iranian crises and in the effectiveness of sanctions. But Mr Gromyko runs the risk of finding himself seriously out of step with the thinking of the French Government on both Afghanistan and Iran. Moscow has been a distinct softening of the French atti-

tude as they came round in the view that 100,000 men were not sent into Afghanistan lightly, without a thorough examination of the advantages and risks of such an operation; that the reaction in the West was dangerously underestimated; that the Soviet troops are there to stay for the foreseeable future; and that the seriousness of the challenge called for an effective demonstration of Western solidarity.

The firmness which the French Government showed in private contacts with the Russians has now been stated in public. Détente is "global". It cannot be restricted to Europe or the superpowers. By invading Afghanistan, the Soviet Union struck a serious blow "not only at the principle of international relations, but also at the balance on which peace is based". The French objective is the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, but dialogue "is never more necessary than in times of crisis". France therefore means to keep her lines open.

Mr Gromyko will also meet President Giscard d'Estaing. The President and Mr François-Poncet will point out to him that by persisting in his attitude, the Soviet Government is assuming responsibility for a situation which can lead to confrontation and profoundly change the style of relations built up between East and West over the past years.



Passengers pick their way through rubbish scattered in Saint Lazare underground station in Paris where 900 Métro cleaners walked out 31 days ago. There have been calls to use the Army as attitudes harden, with considerable support being shown for the cleaners.

Giscard farm prices warning for EEC

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 23

President Giscard d'Estaing issued a sharp warning to France's partners in the European Community today on the fixing of new farm prices. If substantial progress were not achieved at the current meeting in Brussels of ministers of agriculture, the European summit next week would not be in a position to take decisions on all the pending issues in the EEC, and clearly not on the subject of Britain's budget contribution.

The emphasis placed by the President at the Council of Ministers meeting this morning on the link between agricultural prices and Britain's budget contribution, and to a lesser extent sheep meat and fish, on which the French Government believes there is no serious obstacle to a compromise, is in itself nothing new.

If Britain and the other member countries show some readiness to meet France part of the way on the increase in farm prices the French Government will be more receptive to British demands over the Community budget. The average 2.4 per cent price increase proposed by the Commission is regarded here as quite unacceptable. France has been insisting on an average price increase of between 7.5 and 8.5 per cent, including the "green" devaluation of 3.5 per cent. This is what the Cops, the committee of farmers' unions of the Nine has been pressing for.

The French President's warning was issued after the Cabinet had heard a report by M Pierre

Mehaignerie, the Minister of Agriculture, on the lack of progress so far in the Brussels negotiations, and had expressed its "serious concern" over the way it was going.

He emphasized that it was a clear rejection of the British and West German proposal that the discussion must be sufficiently advanced, for the heads of government merely to need to give political sanction to the agreement outlined by the technical ministers.

M Giscard d'Estaing has said more than once that the true functions of the European summit are being gradually distorted and that it has been gradually turned from an organ of long-term political reflection and decision into an appeal jurisdiction for settling more mundane issues upon which the Council of Ministers has been unable to agree.

What the President does not want is for the heads of government to indulge in an all night marathon over the price of milk.

It is the second occasion on which M Giscard d'Estaing has issued a summons about the coming European summit. On March 12 he told the European Commission that it must put forward proposals for solving the problem of Britain's budget contributions, otherwise they could not be considered by the heads of government.

The French Government objected to the tabling by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, in Dublin at the last minute of proposals the Commission had not even agreed.

Reopening of Broglie case demanded by prosecution

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 23

The chambre d'accusation of the Court of Appeal has given until Friday to decide whether the judicial investigation into the Broglie affair should be reopened. The chief public prosecutor, and the 14 out of the defendants, at a sitting of the court today, demanded the reopening of the case.

At the same time, the parliamentary aspect of the affair is gaining momentum. The 15 members of the National Assembly have appointed their representatives to the judicial commission of 15 members which will be officially set tomorrow to decide whether there are grounds for the reopening of the case before the High Court of Justice of M Michel Javowski, who was Minister of the Interior at the time of assassination of Prince Jean Broglie.

Two key posts on the commission, that of president and that of rapporteur, will go to members of the government: a Gaullist and a Socialist respectively.

Mr Jean Foyer, a former Minister of Justice, and chairman of the legal committee of the Assembly, who is also a member of the commission, said that his role was comparable to that of the office of public prosecutor. It would be, on the basis of the judicial Party resolution to impeach M Poniatowski, whether there were grounds for prosecution, or the case should be dropped.

M Claude Labbe, the chairman of the Gaullist parliamentary party, made it clear yesterday that the party had no intention of voting for impeachment. This is an indication that the impeachment procedure will not get very far. An absolute majority of both Houses is necessary for the former minister to be brought before the High Court of Justice, irrespective of the commission's recommendations.

Counsel for the defendants and for the family of Prince de Broglie asked for the reopening of the judicial investigation, formally closed on March 21. They acted after the publication by *Le Canard Enchaîné* of two police reports, not included in the 7,000 pages of the case file, which purported to show that the authorities knew several months before the assassination of the prince that he was the target of a plot.

M Poniatowski has decided to go ahead with his threatened actions for libel against the Socialist and Communist deputies. The immunity from legal prosecution guaranteed to members of Parliament by the constitution was not designed "to enable them to commit offences with impunity, which would be contrary to democratic principles, but only to guarantee the freedom and independence of parliamentary debates and votes", he declared today.

Oslo and Moscow fail to agree over sea boundary

From Michael Binyon
Oslo, April 23

A Norwegian delegation returned home tonight after a fruitless round of negotiations with the Russians on the vexed question of how to divide the continental shelf of the Barents Sea. Neither side gave any ground during the talks, which began on Friday, though the Norwegians were cautiously optimistic that the Soviet Union was about to make a unilateral declaration. The two sides have agreed to continue air talks in Oslo, probably in the autumn.

The dispute is over a vast area of sea, about 100,000 square miles in the far north, which is rich in fish and is believed to contain large under-sea oil deposits. Negotiations to delineate the boundary have been going on for almost 10 years.

At the centre of the dispute is the Norwegian claim that the dividing line should be the median point between Norwegian and Soviet territory. The Soviet claim is that the line should follow the sector line as drawn by the Russians in 1926 running from the North Pole to the Soviet-Norwegian border.

The Soviet claim puts the boundary line well to the west, and the Russians justify this by claiming that the strategic importance of Murmansk must be taken into consideration as well as the larger Soviet population on the northern coastline.

Their destructive bombing raids, kidnappings and midnight press conferences deep in the *maquis*. It has been a frequent claim at these press conferences that the fight for the island's freedom from France would be taken to the mainland and the series of bombings last night is part of it.

The FLNC in fact announced its formation in May 1976, with a series of synchronized bombings on the island and in Paris and has kept up irregular but persistent attacks ever since.

The cause of Corsican autonomy suffered a setback after the 1978 legislative elections, which returned four Gaullist deputies dedicated to French national unity.

At the same time around 25 per cent of people abstained from voting in the election—a good 10 per cent higher than the national average—showing greater disenchantment among the population than is evident from the election result.

Despite their small numbers, therefore, the militant members of the FLNC feel they have a much wider, if silent, base of support on the island and it is growing among the young.

Equally, they feel that bomb raids such as the one last night keep the mind of the authorities very much fixed on the Corsican problem.

Police estimate that there are only about 20 active members of the FLNC, including 43 in prison serving terms of up to 10 years for their part in terrorist attacks.

Nevertheless this small group, who are well armed with modern French and American weapons, have consistently succeeded in making an impact by

their destructive bombing raids, kidnappings and midnight press conferences deep in the *maquis*. It has been a frequent claim at these press conferences that the fight for the island's freedom from France would be taken to the mainland and the series of bombings last night is part of it.

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HOM OVERSEAS

Bri Only collapse of his presidency could now deprive Mr Carter of Democratic nomination

give Senator Kennedy left with scant hopes after setback in Pennsylvania

From Patrick Branan, Washington, April 23

President Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy finished the Democratic presidential primary in Pennsylvania yesterday in a dead heat, each winning 46 per cent of the vote. In the Republican primary, Mr George Bush beat Mr Ronald Reagan by 53 per cent to 46 per cent.

The result is a severe disappointment for Senator Kennedy, who had hoped to beat Mr Carter soundly and demonstrate that the President had lost control of the populous, north-eastern state, which any Democratic candidate must carry if he is to win a presidential election.

He will continue the fight, but his slim hopes of winning the nomination through primaries and caucuses are now gone. The only way now that he could win would be a mass desertion of Mr Carter's elected delegates, an improbable event that would follow only from a complete collapse of the Carter presidency.

The two will divide equally Pennsylvania's 185 delegates to the Democratic convention. Mr Kennedy won a surprise victory in caucuses in Vermont yesterday, but that will bring him no more than a dozen delegates. Missouri democrats held their local caucuses yesterday—the

first meetings of a four-stage process that will elect 77 delegates—and Mr Carter's supporters won a large majority. Mr Kennedy will be lucky to pick up more than a handful of delegates from Missouri, and Mr Carter, therefore, won far more delegates yesterday than Mr Kennedy did.

The President now controls 1,097 delegates, counting those chosen in Pennsylvania but not those he will eventually gather from Missouri, to Mr Kennedy's 573. He needs 1,666 to win the nomination.

Despite his victory yesterday, Mr Bush dropped still further behind Mr Reagan in the race for the Republican

nomination. Mr Bush won the "popularity contest" but Mr Reagan picked up most of the delegates. Mr Reagan has about 670 delegates of the 998 he needs for the nomination. Mr Bush has fewer than 150 with others accounting for a further 180 or so.

There are another 36 Republican delegates, most of whom will support Mr Reagan, to be chosen in the next few days; and then on May 3, Texas elects 30 and Arizona 28, followed on May 6 by Tennessee and North Carolina, with 72 delegates between them.

Texas is an oil state, and Mr Bush's home state, and he argues that, as a former oil

company executive, he understands the business better than Mr Reagan, who is a retired actor. It seems most unlikely that Mr Reagan can be beaten there, and the other Western and southern states are Reagan country.

Mr Reagan will probably come out of this set of primaries with a hundred delegates of victory and with his own base, California, and its 168 delegates, virtually guaranteed for him.

Mr Bush's surprisingly solid victory in the Pennsylvania "popularity poll" means that Mr Reagan's formal victory will be postponed to the Texas primary.

Mr Bush disagrees, of course. In Houston yesterday he said: "We're very, very pleased with the results in Pennsylvania. Every time we win we move that much closer to being able to do something about inflation, the Carter Administration's foreign policy and energy."

At noon today, with 96 per cent of the polling stations' votes counted, the results of the Pennsylvania primaries were:

Democrats
Carter 701,354 votes, 46 per cent
Kennedy 709,167 votes, 46 per cent
Republicans
Bush 584,000 votes, 53 per cent
Reagan 497,632 votes, 46 per cent.

West German Government tells athletes to boycott Olympics

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, April 23

The West German Government today formally recommended its athletes to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games and appealed to their sense of civic responsibility.

It made it clear that the government subsidies would not be withdrawn if the National Olympic Committee should fail to comply. But Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, said in Parliament that there would be no question of financing trips by individuals who defied the NOC.

The Bundestag later approved the boycott recommendation by 466 votes to eight, with nine abstentions. A group of Social Democrat deputies opposed it in the belief that it would make the international situation worse, not better.

The NOC will make its decision on May 13 and its leading figures are deeply divided. A weekly illustrated magazine which questioned just under half the 54 voting members claimed yesterday that the majority opposed the boycott.

The Government had reportedly said it was up to the Soviet Union to create the conditions for participation by withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan. It had not done so yet and there were no signs that it would do so before the deadline for entries in the Olympic Games on May 24, he said.

Appealing to athletes to support the boycott he countered the argument that sport should not be mixed up with politics. Since its beginnings in classical Greece, he said, the Olympic idea had been inseparable from a "state of peace". Serious and continuing breaches of international law were not a suitable framework for peaceful sporting competition.

If one wishes to remain true to the Olympic ideal and the basic principles of the Olympic charter then participation in the 1980 Games is out of the question.

The West Germans had been virtually committed to a boycott ever since President Carter's decision to do so if the Russians did not leave Afghanistan by February 20. The announcement of this threat without prior consultation intensely irritated Bonn.

Athletes' betrayal? The Canadian Government's decision to support the American-led boycott drew bitter charges of "betrayal" from athletes and a row from one gold medal hopeful to compete as an individual.

"This Government believes that the international situation brought about by Soviet aggression in Afghanistan makes it wholly inappropriate to hold the Olympics," Mr Mark McGowan, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said yesterday.

Mr's Diane Jones-Konihowski, a gold medalist in the pentathlon at the 1979 Pan Am games and one of Canada's few Olympic medal hopefuls, angrily opposed the decision and said she was determined to compete in Moscow. "I am going to try and fight by going as an individual even if it means never on back to Canada until after Moscow," she said.

Japan for Moscow: The Japanese Olympic Committee, defying a government decision to boycott the Olympics, voted today to take part in the Games "in principle". The vote was taken by the JOC standing committee after an emotional meeting the day before by Olympic prospects who urged rejection of the boycott. The vote will need confirmation by the full committee next month—UPI.

No sanctions: After a lengthy meeting in Lausanne with the executive board of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Robert J. Kane, the president of the United States Olympic Committee, said: "There was no criticism, no mention of sanctions against us" (our Geneva correspondent writes).

Court battle: Twenty top American athletes, including world record holder, asked a federal court today to overturn the United States Olympic Committee's decision on April 12 against sending a team to Moscow. They said the committee had violated its constitutional rights, an amateur sports law and its own constitution—AP.



Miss Sue Farington, with a bandaged knee and crutches, leading Britons from Tehran on arrival at London airport.

Evacuated Britons want to return to life in Tehran

By Our Foreign Staff

The first Britons to leave Iran since Britain's decision to withdraw most embassy staff and facilities from Tehran flew into London yesterday. Almost all said they would like to return to Iran one day, and asked of general surprise at yesterday's embassy advice to leave. "It's a nice place and they are not anti-British at all," said Mrs Joyce Hughes, a member of the embassy staff who returned with her husband.

An embassy secretary, Miss Sue Biggins, said: "I was hardly aware of any unrest, and I am keeping my fingers crossed. I shall go back to Tehran".

But the former Air Attaché, Group Captain John Horrell, said: "Anyone in touch with the recent situation could see it coming. Mr Briggs have been picked for the past few days".

Mr David Baker, a director of the Dacca navigation company, expressed fears for the safety of international shipping, including giant oil tankers which have relied on the Dacca navigation aids in the Gulf for 20 years.

Journalists warned: American journalists working in Iran were today warned to count the days to their expulsion.

A warning that the British Government may become committed to policies against Iran that could lead to war and the cutting off of all oil supplies from the Gulf area, was given yesterday by Mr Denis Healey, Labour MP for Leeds, East and former Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He told a parliamentary press gallery lunch: "I ask the question, as many Western statesmen do, 'If economic sanctions do not work, what is the next step? And what is the step after that?'"

No one who knew the problems that the oil-consuming countries were facing as a result of the increase in the price of oil by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) last year and the restriction on output, could contemplate the consequences of a stoppage in the flow of oil with equanimity.

Mr Healey never thought that

the day would come when he would agree with Mr William Rees Mogg, the Editor of the *Times*, but he thought that the leading article in *The Times* last Saturday on this subject represented the view of many, many people.

Everyone must sympathize with the American people and President Carter in the present appalling situation. But Mr Healey did not think that economic sanctions were likely to produce the desired result in ensuring the release of the American hostages in Tehran or improving the situation in Iran.

Officials have indicated that all foreign television crews, agencies and newspapers will be ordered not to send any of their coverage to the United States. For television stations and news agencies in particular this appears to be an almost insurmountable burden.

University resignations: The governing body of Tehran University resigned yesterday because of the campus violence which left six people dead and 600 injured.

In the Caspian Sea port of Rasht, scene of bloody university clashes yesterday, there was further fighting today which left six people dead and 80 injured.

—Reuter.

War fears emerge in Commons statement

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The deep concern of the British and other EEC governments at the threat to world peace from the event of military force being used by the United States over the Iran situation was made clear in the Commons yesterday.

Indeed, it seemed from the words of Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who was making a statement on Iran, that much of the impetus for yesterday's decision of EEC governments to impose trade and economic sanctions, came from the fear of the Americans' refusal to cooperate.

Mr Hurd could well have been speaking to Washington as well as to the House of Commons when he warned MPs of "the immense, manifold dangers throughout the Islamic world of attempting to wrest this matter in a military war".

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, making the statement in the House of Lords, said that the decision by the EEC foreign ministers to impose sanctions on Iran if no progress towards the release of the hostages had been made by May 17 were of "great gravity". If it became necessary to implement them a wide range of commercial activities would be affected.

To concern from some quarters of the Commons about the sanctions, Mr Hurd said the European ministers were not "circling down yesterday to consider a blank sheet of paper. They were considering a request from the President of the United States for help in a desperate situation."

In the Commons Mr Peter Shore, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, indicated that there was general acceptance, at least by the Labour leadership, of the course the Government was following.

If the Foreign Ministers had returned a plain "no" to the United States request, the consequences for the Western Alliance would have been serious.

The United Press International news agency was, however, told it would probably be exempted for reasons that were not immediately clear. But its future too was in doubt in the light of further restrictions which the Guidance Ministry was said to be planning.

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Obstacles in path of unified allied policy

The idea that Western foreign policy must become more and more a "collective exercise" involving all the main partners on equal terms, rather than remaining a fundamentally American responsibility, is widely supported in the "trilateral" world. But is it feasible?

It is easier to prove that America alone has increasing difficulties in facing the new challenges which arise from a changed strategic and economic balance of power between the West, the Soviet Union and the Third World, than to show convincingly how to associate America's partners with the decision-making process in the political field.

It remains, however, very strange that huge institutions should take care of coordinating the policies of the Western alliance in the military field (the OECD, the IEA, the IMF, and so on), while nothing of the sort exists in foreign policy. Traditional diplomacy, structured along national lines, cannot be compared in efficiency with the new international and even supranational organizations, with their huge resources and powerful fact-finding systems.

If nothing similar exists in the field of pure foreign policy, this is due, to some extent, to the fact that the institution which was supposed to take care of political co-operation between the great powers—the United Nations—has become something totally different from what it was when it had only a few dozen members, which were dominated by the Western bloc. This is no longer "but a club" but we have been unable to invent a new one.

Insoluble problem of coordination

The problem of coordinating the interests of so many nations is made almost insoluble by many factors: decision-making process, America's split between State and Department and White House; the arrogant selfishness of some European partners; the timidity of Japan. It is difficult to have genuine superpower America share its global possibilities and views with divided areas of regional medium and small powers, most of which have anyway lost their taste for foreign policy, due to excess of wars and defeats.

It would also be certain that to coordinate policies, Europe spoke with one voice at the moment, the decision making process of Community, with its constant search for unanimity, to Europe into an impossible partnership for the America policy-makers. "Operation" just an excuse, an alibi for European inaction. No wonder they often ignore their partners.

It is also almost impossible to coordinate action between relatively unstructured political society like America, which is divided into public opinion and highly centralized political system, allowing a single ruler take suddenly the most important decisions, and a complex, multi-national, big world society like Europe with its parties, its parliament, its diversified interest and pressure groups.

All these difficulties more than enough to contravene anybody's attempt at solving the problem of coordinating Western foreign policy. In a genuinely "collective" system, the very far from perfection, this is not a good reason for deciding to do nothing. The present situation is too serious to allow us to do that. Shall try another time to do some of the ideas which began to appear in the West. We worry about the disarray of the alliance.

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Failure to promote political co-operation

There have been of course a few attempts to do exactly that, but they have failed. At the time of the ill-fated war of Europe, in 1972-1973, a lot of research went into a plan to start regular meetings three or four times a year between the political directors of the main powers, which was known as the "political co-operation" had started among the Six. More recently (in the Cossiga-Carter meeting of last January) a plan was discussed to have regular meetings between the foreign ministers of America, Britain, France and occasionally Japan. Both these projects seem to have been abandoned.

There exists only some rather low-level coordination between America and the Nine, through the informal "G-10" which has been established, before and after each meeting of the political co-operation committee of the

Heavy-handed police break up Coloureds' school ban

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, April 23

Police-mounted baton charges and fired tear gas today at Coloured school children who are boycotting classes in protest against unfair, education opportunities which were denied to their forefathers.

Student leaders have called for a week-long boycott of classes, backed by non-violent demonstrations.

Today, the third day of the boycott, was marked by increasing hostility between students and police in the Johannesburg area, with pupils realizing by burning stones at police, who appeared in camouflage anti-riot gear.

The stone throwing occurred near Soweto, Johannesburg's black ghetto. Brigadier Ko Haiman, the divisional police chief for Soweto, said he had used tear gas and baton to break up the protests and restore public order. He said that the police were not there to suppress the protests, but to restore order and prevent violence.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said today that the Coloured school boycott was "a nightmarish replay" of 1976 Soweto riots, which more than 600 died.

Iran to supply gas to Russia

Continued from page 1

to be interested in buying Iranian crude and reports say a Soviet trade mission in Iran has also expressed an interest.

Mr Kar said Iran was not afraid of the possible export reduction because despite previous export cuts Iran's foreign exchange reserves had jumped.

But President Bani-Sadr recently indicated how important it was to Iran to sell oil. He said that the country's present oil revenue was only just enough to meet the country's current expenditure.

Perhaps with this in mind, Mr. Salami had earlier told Iranian journalists that Iran was reconsidering its refusal to sell natural gas to the Soviet Union.

He said that the sale of oil was the main source of the country's revenue, and that the sale of gas was a secondary source. He said that the sale of gas was a secondary source of revenue, and that the sale of oil was the main source of the country's revenue.

Warning to MPs: MPs have been warned that if the 3 imposes economic sanctions on Iran, it will turn to Comcon, Eastern European trading bloc, for support.

Oil was a key issue in Comcon, because of the costs of developing Soviet and the growing demands of production, the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, told, consequently making the Soviet bloc world extremely interested in oil from Iran, provided price was below world level according to Dr Alex Pray Reading University.

But Eastern block could not have a certain pool in paying for Iranian oil, hard currency, the same kind, as there was no sign that Iran would be willing to cut its prices.

Leading article, p. 6

West German Government tells athletes to boycott Olympics

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, April 23

The West German Government today formally recommended its athletes to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games and appealed to their sense of civic responsibility.

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The NOC will make its decision on May 13 and its leading figures are deeply divided. A weekly illustrated magazine which questioned just under half the 54 voting members claimed yesterday that the majority opposed the boycott.

The Government had reportedly said it was up to the Soviet Union to create the conditions for participation by withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan. It had not done so yet and there were no signs that it would do so before the deadline for entries in the Olympic Games on May 24, he said.

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Attack on Islam denied by director of TV film

By Kenneth Goding

His work has seldom failed to provoke controversy. In 1969 *The Gold Run*, a film he made for Yorkshire Television, led to his being questioned by special branch police in Pretoria. It dealt with the use of forced African labour in the Rand gold mines and contrasted the pay of black and white miners working underground.

He made it, he said, knowing it would be attacked, but he would ever return to South Africa again. "I decided that I would not, and so I did not have to compromise."

But he did return, and the result was a three-part series called *The South African Experience*. The final programme, *Working for Britain*, showed African employees on a sugar estate formerly controlled by Lute and Lyle. The company obtained an injunction to prevent his showing but this was later lifted and the film was transmitted without the alterations Lute and Lyle had sought.

It was at this time, in 1977, that Mr Thomas wrote about the film-maker's responsibility in a letter to *The Times*.

At the age of 22, he made a film in defence of apartheid in the South African Government. The letter from that film-maker must not try to bring any preconception to a subject.

Yesterday it was emphasized that there had been no objection from either Egypt or the Lebanon, in which the film was shown. The letter from that film-maker must not try to bring any preconception to a subject.

With an ordinary documentary the problem was that people failed to see important things. The camera was not in a more truthful picture because people lost their naturalness before the cameras.

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Washington shows signs of relief

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, April 23

There were indications of relief in Washington today that America's allies had at last agreed to impose economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran.

An editorial in the *Washington Post* asked whether President Carter had "finally gotten through to the Europeans on the hostage crisis". The headline answered the question: "Acting like allies". It read, although the smaller print was not so straightforward.

"A fortnight ago it was all too plain that most of the allies were looking the other way. Yesterday in Luxembourg, however, the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community gave another answer."

The New York Times was more disgruntled. Under the headline "The alliance groans on", the newspaper's main leading article said "A semblance of Western resolve has been temporarily achieved."

But it said, "Only by first sharing the more global perspective of the United States, can the Europeans lay claim to criticizing... American management..."

The *Washington Star* disclosed that "Word filtered through official silence and indicated that the White House and the State Department believe the (EEC) nations did not act forcefully enough yesterday."

The truth probably lies somewhere between praise and disappointment. Mr Carter would have been happy to see the West Germans and British suggestions for tougher, more immediate sanctions had been accepted by the French.

universities. The decline in support for the move has been reflected in congressional moves to exclude women from the scheme, as President Carter had originally intended. The Administration has acknowledged that the inclusion of women is no longer on the cards.

The version of the Bill approved by the House would provide about \$130 million of funds to support the registration of 19 and 20-year old men. The potential conscripts would have to go to their local post offices this summer to fill out registration forms so that they could be called up in any future emergency.

Commenting on last night's vote, Mr Barry Lynn, chairman of the Committee against Registration and the Draft, said that it was a "serious, but not fatal" setback for his movement. "I predict that the President will not be able to railroad registration through the Senate," he added.

Congress vote for conscription

From David Cross, Washington, April 23

President Carter's plan to register potential conscripts for the armed forces to improve America's military readiness in the wake of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has survived its first crucial test in Congress.

But the majority in favour of the move was sufficiently slim to encourage opponents to stir their lions for a fierce battle in the Senate, which still has to give its approval.

The draft registration scheme was approved by the House of Representatives late last night by 219 to 190 votes, one of the most emotional debates of the current congressional session. Opponents of the Bill who included liberal Republicans and Democrats, as well as most women and black members of the Lower House, argued that the move would do little to improve the American defence posture.

Coughlin, a Republican from Pennsylvania, said that Mr Carter was seeking to turn himself into a strong leader with what he described as an empty gesture. "This is not a hawk versus dove issue," he said. "The Soviet Union

Text of the Community's declaration on trade sanctions

This is the full text of yesterday's announcement by the EEC foreign ministers of their decision to adopt economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran:

1. The foreign ministers of the nine member states of the European Community, meeting in Luxembourg on April 22, discussed the implications of the recent events in Iran in the light of the reports by its ambassadors, following the denunciation to the President of Iran decided upon by the foreign ministers at their meeting in Lisbon on April 10.

2. The foreign ministers expressed the solidarity of the Nine with the Government and people of the United States at this time of crisis.

3. While welcoming the visit by the ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross to the hostages on April 11, and noting the assurances given by President Bani-Sadr as to the living conditions of the hostages, the foreign ministers expressed their profound regret that the Iranian Government has been unable to give precise assurances about the date and methods by which the hostages would be released. The Iranian Government continues to ignore the Security Council resolution of January 10, 1980, which was passed, and in accordance with the rules of international law.

4. Since the hostages were first detained, the Nine, fully respecting the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future, have insisted that they must be released. The fact that after six months they are still detained, despite the efforts of the Nine and the clear condemnation by the community of nations, is intolerable from a humanitarian and legal point of view.

5. The foreign ministers of the Nine, deeply concerned that the continuation of this situation may endanger international peace and security, have decided to request their national parliaments immediately to take any necessary measures to impose sanctions against Iran in accordance with the Security Council resolution of January 10, 1980, which was passed, and in accordance with the rules of international law.

6. The foreign ministers decided meanwhile to put into effect without delay the following measures, to the extent that they are not already in force:

(i) Reduction in Embassy staffs in Tehran.

(ii) A reduction in the number of diplomats accredited by the Government of Iran in their countries.

(iii) The reintroduction of a visa system for Iranian nationals travelling to member countries of the Nine.

(iv) The withholding of permission for the sale or export of arms or defence-related equipment to Iran.

7. The foreign ministers instructed their ambassadors to return to Tehran in the interest of conveying the present position to the Iranian Government, and to follow the situation and to take all possible efforts to release the hostages pending the release. They expressed their confidence that the Iranian authorities, acting in the interest of the Iranian people, would take this step.

8. The foreign ministers decided to instruct their ambassadors to immediately to contact the Government of Iran, to inform it of the decision of the EEC Council of Ministers, and to inform it of the decision of the Nine.

9. The foreign ministers decided to instruct their ambassadors to immediately to contact the Government of Iran, to inform it of the decision of the EEC Council of Ministers, and to inform it of the decision of the Nine.

OVERSEAS

80 feared dead as Philippines ferry sinks

Manila, April 23.—About 80 people were feared dead in the Philippines today after a ferry sank last night. It collided with an oil tanker barge and at least 50 people were rescued. The ferry owners, however, put the number of dead at 96 and those rescued at 89.

The ferry, Don Juan, sank 15 minutes after the collision with the oil tanker barge, near the island of Mindoro. One survivor said the disaster happened so fast that passengers barely had time to save themselves. Father Manuel Dueso said: "It was a miracle that so many of us were saved despite the short time between the collision and the sinking, plus the fact that it was dark."

Rescue officials said 19 people and 60 were missing. Until we have the complete manifest, until we have recovered all the bodies, it is really hard to say how many are trapped in the sunken vessel. Lists of floating bodies have been seen in the disaster area. Philippines and United States aircraft, backed by eight ships, have responded to emergency calls, spent the day searching the sea for survivors.

The coast guard said an inquiry into the cause of the sinking had been launched. It is a clear night and the sea is calm, according to the Don Juan's owners, the Negros Navigation Company.

The Don Juan, one of many ships plying the southern Philippine archipelago of 7,000 islands, had just enough time to radio a mayday message when it "abandoned ship," said a spokesman. One of the rescued passengers, a 15-year-old girl, was rescued by the Don Juan's crew and sent to a hospital in Manila.

The police spokesman said 10 bodies with Em (Escuadrón de la Muerte) scrawled on their chests were found in Chichupa, near Santa Ana 50 miles east of Manila.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months at least 2,300 people have been killed throughout the country, politically motivated violence.—Reuter.

w Report April 23 1980

Mareva injunction granted against non-foreign defendant

clay-Johnson v Yuill
The Lordship said that the Mareva injunction was a remedy of equity, and that it was not a rule of law. He said that the injunction was granted in the case of *clay-Johnson v Yuill* (1979) 1 W.L.R. 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 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New Books

Famous Writer as Monster

Somerset Maugham
By Ted Morgan

(Cape £8.95)
Ted Morgan is the first man to write about Somerset Maugham with the consent of Maugham's literary executor, the late Spencer Curtis-Brown, and with unrestricted access to his papers and letters in the United States, notably at Stanford, Austin, Yale and New York. Curtis-Brown himself took on the responsibility of going against Maugham's firm instruction that there should be no such book, on the grounds that the stream of often dubious matter that has flowed through the presses in the past 15 years, not to mention Maugham's own notorious memoirs which set it all off, made one imperative.

In this he was quite right, though it is impossible to believe that anyone who reads Maugham's vast and painstaking account will not find it a subject even less attractive than before, or feel that the enigma surrounding his personality and work has not deepened as a result: a grim, unhappy and humourless tale, Somerset Maugham is dedicated to the memory of S. N. Behrman, who is one of the very few wholly attractive people in it. So many of Maugham's values were trivial and perverse, and much of his wit today seems staid, not to say stunted.

The damning doubts persist. "I didn't think Willie—whom I knew from the time I was 18—an interesting man or an interesting writer," Dame Rebecca West told Morgan in defence of Maugham—whom (like Noel Coward) she considered an intelligent but rather her husband, though Maugham was a monster, too. They richly deserved one another. Mr Morgan's labours have not been wasted: it is enough that Maugham was the most famous English writer since Dickens and that the longer he lived the more popular he became.

His sales figures were staggering: *The Razor's Edge* (1944) eventually sold well over five million copies, and even its forgotten successor *Then and Now* (1946) printed 825,000. As he himself once said, his world popularity was probably the most interesting thing about him: it brought with it the still-remembered spectacle of The Famous Writer in Old Age, followed with rapt attention by the media of all nations for 25 years. Why? Mr Morgan takes us through the oeuvre thoroughly and fairly, and is more skilful than most literary biographers in dis-

guising between fiction and fact—always close, but never quite touching in Maugham, but even after reading him I am still not sure. For *Services Rendered* (1934) is a masterpiece, *Rain* hysterical puritan trash.

Morgan has his own limitations—which I'll come to in a moment—but in the main he has responded to his modest task with sympathy, sharpness and great organizing skill. Maugham emerges the complete professional, writing ceaselessly, tough on money and contracts, soft (at first, anyway) on conceding censorship in order to get into print; answering letters, to the end of his life, from both aspirant writers and unknown fans. Guests did not interrupt the day's work routine: his drinking was austere.

English by birth, French by upbringing; a homosexual husband and father; duality informed his whole existence, and he was ever at odds with himself. Morgan sums up:

He combined an Edwardian sense of propriety about the details of his own life with a modernist's strictness towards his literary material. He had a low opinion of the human species but a high tolerance of human frailty.

The biggest cache of new letters is to Bert Alasson, his close friend and investor from San Francisco; others in which he writes freely are to Barbara Bach, a rare woman friend, Edward Knoblock, and Behrman. They tell us very little about his work—*Cakes and Ale* (1930) was suggested by Hardy's funeral—and a good deal about his domestic life with Gerald Haxton (and later) Alan Searle, in particular of Gerald's violence, alcoholism and terrible cursing death in 1944. Only one friend in the whole story records a scene of spontaneous affection between them. But Gerald was vintage, as someone said unkindly, and Alan was *vin ordinaire*.

The most valuable outside witness of this fanatically concealed private life is the American writer Glenway Wescott, who seems to have shared a mutual respect with Maugham; Searle himself was interviewed for the book by Patrick O'Higgins, the red-haired ex-Irish Guardsman picked up by Searle on Maugham's instructions ("Get that boy, he has nice manners"), but soon ejected from the villa after a spirited and noisy quarrel. Morgan takes us through the morning. Exuberance was ill-bred, Morgan trends with great care through this minefield, though deals coldly with

Sir Beverley Nichols and sceptically with the claims recorded by the present Lord Maugham who, after his injuries in the war, disappointed his uncle's hopes in him deeply.

Maugham was a badly damaged child of the Nineties who survived into the age of Sunday serializations and John Galsworthy. Of the three figures who shaped his creative life and imagination, most strongly—a surely unique trio of Schopenhauer, Ibsen and Wilde—it is Ibsen who emerges the most decisive, a presence felt, though rarely mentioned, throughout the book. Celebrated, hard-working, vindictive, and always cleverly misread, Somerset Maugham was the exemplary Ibsenite protagonist.

American biographies comes in two kinds: those which—like Richard B. Sewall's masterpiece on Emily Dickinson or Arthur Wilson's *Didierot*—are written for the world, and those which are written primarily for America. Somerset Maugham is one of those who may blunt the effect of Mr Morgan's diligence here. The book is nearly 700 pages long, not simply because its references are meticulously accounted for (40 pages of notes, not because it is, by today's standards, decently indexed, but because he has done his background research so exhaustively that he has not been able to resist putting every bit of it in—including much information familiar to English readers, some of which is not strictly true ("It was the Paris of the Impressionists"—this of 1904) and some which is not true at all, ie, that Canterbury Cathedral was built in five years between 1175 and 1180 (one minute with Pevsner would have made nonsense of that).

We read of the London City Council's "Montagu versus Pitt-Rivers trial", and of Cyril Connolly rejecting a Maugham article for *Horizon* three years before the magazine was founded: a figure described as R. A. B. Butler recurs, and other victims of misspellings include Roderic O'Connor, Maggie Albani, Albemarle Street, Fanny Cradock and Camden Hill. Maugham would have had a fit. The book is printed in the United States, which has kept the price down, so that this, alas, is the cost. The photographs are generous and splendid, the mask of life turned sourly down to the very bitter end.

Michael Ratcliffe

Politics are no longer funny

Wit as a weapon
The Political Joke in HistoryBy Egon Larsen
(Muller, £4.95)

The trouble with political jokes, at least on the evidence offered here, is that they are not often funny. Mr Morgan takes us through the oeuvre thoroughly and fairly, and is more skilful than most literary biographers in dis-

1968, changing the wording so that the Russians were asking, Dubcek why he had a Minister for the Navy. And in 1975 the Bolivians used it against the Chileans.

Another anti-Nazi joke which has survived until today, when it is being told in East Germany to mock the local politico, is the one about the man and the Mercedes. According to Mr Larsen this was invented by a wartime comrade called Karl Valentin. There's this Mercedes, you see, shiny and new and prohibitively expensive. "The door opened, and you'll be surprised it wasn't an SS officer who stepped out."

Practically every joke in this book shares this plodding seriousness. They are reminiscent of those political cartoons. The Observer was always reprinting from publications like *Svenska Dagbladet* or *Rheinische Post*. Everything was spelled out as many times as possible so that there wasn't the slightest question of one not getting the point of the alleged joke. Anti-British cartoons, for example, included a John Bull figure in a tail coat and a Union Jack waistcoat, and a bulldog on a lead, and the words GREAT BRITAIN, in

large block capitals on his hat. Considering the portentous title this is not only a markedly unfunny but also a very short book. After a quick nod at Freud's Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious, and half a page each on the Greeks and Romans, we are told that "for a thousand years after the fall of the Roman Empire the occidental world seems to have produced no political humour at all." This brings us to Till Eulenspiegel and his English counterpart John Scoggin whence we proceed somewhat erratically to *Private Eye* and Bernard Levin. In between there is quite a lot on the Jewish joke ("The Bible contains no humorous legends," John Galsworthy wrote against Hitler and Mussolini, jokes from the East but surprisingly few English jokes).

Mr Larsen thinks political jokes flourish better under dictatorships and that because of this "satire has been rarer in England than in other countries, and fewer political jokes have been written." This means that *Private Eye* gets hardly any more space than the Greeks or Romans, the jokes quoted from the *Eye* are almost as unfunny as Hitlerian *Flüsterteufel*, and there is no mention of Mrs Wilson's Diary, the Denis letter, or such inspired nicknames as the Grocer and the Baillie Vass. Nor is there anything at all from Hansard—surely some remark "laughter" could have found its way in. I found no South African jokes (no mention of van der Merwe) and no Irish jokes or Newfie jokes or even jokes about Englishmen, Welshmen, and Scotsmen. Galfix in Prague are mentioned but not the excellent anti-British joke which was on Richmond Station recently is missing (An elderly woman is shown getting into an Inter City Express. The beaming British Rail porter in the foreground has a balloon coming out of his mouth which says "This old lady thinks she's going to Bristol"). Well, I think that's as political as the joke about the zloty on page 90 and it made me laugh when I first saw it, which is more than I can say for most of Mr Larsen's examples.

Tim Heald

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Cain murdering Abel, from a thirteenth century manuscript at St John's College, Cambridge, in Late Antique, Early Christian and Medieval Art by Meyer Schapiro (Charto & Windus, £20). "As if it were Cain's jawbone that did the first murder." Why from the ninth century on did the English choose the jawbone of an ass as Cain's weapon? If it was simple transposition from the story of Samson, why did the English rather than anybody else make it? Professor Schapiro argues persuasively that it was because of an Anglo-Saxon pun between cinbane, a jawbone, and Cain bana, Cain the bane.

Fiction

Mulligan Stew
By Gilbert Sorrentino
(Marion Boyars, £7.95)The Sweet Shop Owner
By Graham Swift
(Allen Lane, £5.95)

The lady who was Lorenz Hart's delicious tramp, wine and dine on *Mulligan Stew*. Served with Gilbert Sorrentino's hallucinogenic broth, she need not have missed the Beaux Arts Ball—with Storyville Mardi Gras (far ago and closer) thrown in. At Marienbad, though, farrago is hardly an adequate word for a novel dedicated to the memory of Brian O'Nolan (Flann O'Brien).

Anthony Lamont's attempt to adapt the *nouveau roman* mystery framework to American culture is interrupted by his correspondence, his notebook, his scrapbook (incorporating the Question/Answer advice of the "Writers' Helper Monthly"), extracts from his own catastrophic oeuvre, the erotic poems of a female admirer, kaleidoscopic interviews with artists, and a mathematical treatise. More serious: his disgusted characters, who have previously been employed by Messrs Joyce and Hammett, revolt, seeking escape. (These once hired by Mr Fitzgerald are more passive.) Martin Halpin keeps his own journal in which he revises Lamont, but also records various items of interest: the score-card of a baseball game, which the truant witnessed alongside another veteran of *Finnegans Wake* in the half-constructed town of an abandoned book; a brilliant and bawdy masque reflecting social and ethnic prejudices in the United States today, written by a literary catcher now relegated to boys' books; the cynical reflections on their fictive past of fugitives from an Irish "Western" by Lamont's hated rival brother-in-law; and the catalogue of his own publishing house made up of sites outrageously punned from Raymond Chandler and written by the staff of *The Lady in the Lake*.

This is only the leaks and

parley of it. The Greek is rich. And if the cautious gourmet sniffs suspiciously, he must be reassured. Mr Sorrentino is self-indulgent in that he sometimes cannot resist carrying out inspiration out of flavour and his hand is heavy with apologetic spices: but his restless and zestful invention, his hilarity in the kitchen, and his three-star irreverence about cooking, fiction, and life, make it worth a special visit rather than just a dejeuner.

The Sweet Shop Owner in Graham Swift's excellent first novel is a girl's man who would have been happy doing something else and he married a very pretty girl from a better family with evident broodiness. The sweet shop was her idea. Now she is dead and he is estranged from his daughter. Without spite or blame, Mr Chapman thinks back about the woman he loved who was not so much afraid of a large private, for whom Villy Chapman was a refuge from the deprivations of her own family, the guardian of her own sense of perfection and imperfection. The daughter she gave him was a substitute for her love. But the daughter, too, has left her own life, she somewhat ruthlessly made clear.

Moving evocatively but purposefully through four decades, Mr Swift presents the red-and-black books of a profoundly uneventful life, the portrait of an elderly man who has reconciled himself to nearness, accounts: what is owed and what is due; what may be given, issued, lent. Beyond that he offers a sequence of water-colours of the years, quietly celebrating the unspectacular wisdom of a limited community which understands its own secrets, to which history will come anyway.

Mr Chapman is a man, with a laugh inside him, who was never allowed to give or take love: but in whom the laugh did not die; the ex-schoolboy miser who always knew he might let someone else win. This carefully balanced novel describes the arrangements, accommodations, pacts, and treaties of our ordinary lives: what makes them unevenly profound.

In *The Death of Jim Loney* by James Welch (Gollancz, £5.95) another man reflects on his life and the problems of giving, accepting, or being caught difference with the significant Montana half-breed who is gra-

dually, though, gently, losing touch with reality. His successful sister has come to terms with the desert first of their Indian mother and when they were older, of their father. And until recently Loney himself seems to have lived equally, taking profitable casual work that will see to his modest needs.

Now he has taken to sitting alone in his house, drinking and thinking relentlessly about his life, failing to connect the parts. He has become "some-thing" of a non-person as one only can in a small town. Apart from rare moments of need, he rejects the love of a rich, pretty Texan schoolteacher, himself in slight of family and other ties, although he, too, loves her.

There is a hunting accident (which perhaps was not) in which he shoots a close friend. Shortly after Loney at last confronts his bitter, broken father who has lived in the same town for some years without either man knowing the location of the other, thus setting in motion a train of events which leads to his death.

James Welch is himself an Indian: but he looks beyond the specific cuts and bruises which hurt and harden loneliness in members of an ethnic minority, who are made to feel the need to be a part of something or someone, the refusal to concede that a life adds up to nothing more than a simple reality of a man sitting and drinking in a small house in the world.

Nadine Gordimer is a writer of high intelligence which brings effortless variety and versatility to a consistently orthodox narrative style. A Soldier's Embrace (Cape, £4.95) is a splendid collection of stories, each one of which has its own startling perception, its particular surprise, its enforced ironic gloss upon life in a multi-racial society where the dominant white minority feel threatened, responsible, or guilty. Problems are always related to individuals, usually sensitive and sympathetic people, the simple and unsophisticated portrayed with as much convincing skill as the complex and subtle. Miss Gordimer shows throughout the command and understanding which (as she herself has put it) expresses the "articulated consciousness" of a situation outside the context of headlines and political speeches.

Stuart Evans

Don't cry for her, Argentina

Evita Peron:
The Myths of a Woman
By J. M. Taylor
(Blackwell, £7.95)

When researching for the musical *Evita* I had a great deal of trouble finding any material at all about Evita Peron in English. I did eventually track down the odd tome or two but by and large, Evita Peron information was hard to come by unless you spoke fluent Spanish. Since our album (1976) and stage presentation (1978) almost a dozen Evita Peron books have appeared and it is hard not to feel that our work had something to do with it. Andrew Lloyd Webber and I even did one ourselves, and I freely admit we got the idea from the success of the stage show. The latest in the long line is *Evita Peron: The Myth of a Woman*. As soon as any new book about Evita Peron appears I immediately rush to the index to see if we get a mention—we usually do not and if we it is usually derogatory. Such is the fate of pioneers.

It is probably unfair to Dr Taylor, a professor of anthro-

pology, to accuse her of cashing in, as it is obvious that she has done an enormous amount of work on the phenomenon of Evita Peron before we ever did. She lived in Argentina for some time in the early 1970s in order to study the "myth of Evita Peron" and the myth part is clearly a subject Taylor-made for a social anthropologist. Unfortunately, social anthropologists are not used to dealing with entertaining subjects and their deeply ingrained traditions of boring the public off their readers over come all—even when the topic is a gripping one. This book is heavy going. Few chapters set the literary teeth-buds racing and great chunks of the prose are extraordinarily hard to read, like *Evita*.

Dr Taylor's book, been the first I had ever heard of Evita Peron our musical might never have been written. Thank goodness she took so long to produce it. Bernard Levin has only Dr Taylor's lack of speed to blame for the agonies he suffered when he saw the show. Dr Taylor makes Evita Peron, her supporters and her detractors more complicated than they were. She can be explained in

one sentence: she was desperate to be famous—she wanted to be a star. It happened that she achieved that ambition in politics, but only after comparative failure in films. She would have been as happy to have been as big as Lauren Bacall rather than as big as Evita Peron. Like all outstanding personalities she cannot be explained away as an inevitable outcome of the circumstances of her time and place. If she had not been around, I doubt whether a similar lady would have emerged to lead Dr Taylor to similar conclusions. Evita is interesting because she cannot be conventionally analysed and becomes boring when an attempt is made to do so.

If this book had been presented as a book about aspects of Argentine society and the role of women in that country, rather than Evita Peron, then a reader such as I, who found only interest in the factual chapter devoted to Evita's life story, would never have gone near it and sociologists would have given it rave reviews.

Tim Rice

Poetry

Derek Stanford is a minor poet. That is the first, and obvious, thing to say about his volume of selected poems 1946-1979 which he has entitled *The Traveller hears the strange machine* (Sidgwick and Jackson, £3). The second, more difficult, thing is to say that within his limits Mr Stanford is a very good poet indeed. We live in an age of strenuous writers, where great ambition is taken for seriousness. Because Mr Stanford is quiet, because he subdues his thoughts and feelings to conventional verse-forms, because he does not entertain or advertise any "profound" philosophical concerns, his is an easy voice to miss. Yet once heard, it is not an easy voice to forget. Listen to this, from "The Lie-a-Wait":

Across the folding counter, in the shop,
they call the Cat Pavilion, state
with gar,
I heard those summer nomads
sigh and clap
for Dolly Deathtrap—Dolly,
the stout of the flannel-jobs, the
apartment's dacha.

Romantic? Yes, and Georgian too, no doubt, but it has a curiously slangy and ironic edge that is Stanford's own peculiar contribution, as if he was well aware of the absurdity of turning skillful verse in a loud and discordant century. It is my contention that decent poems come into existence despite the noise of history and survive their context. To dismiss Stanford as close to the centre of the desert, as Robert Lowell is to fail to see that soon Lowell will be out of date and out of fashion. Stanford belongs with Dowson—and with honest minor poets of earlier periods, for that matter. He has never won a literary prize, the new *Times* reviewer has written a few dozen lines quite likely to survive and give pleasure as long as English poetry is read, that's all. They are worth reading now, and they're all in this admirable book.

Much the same could be said for Patrick Dickinson, whose *Our Living John* (Phoenix Poets, Charto & Windus with the Hogarth Press, £3) contains many well-made poems, none trivial, but none assertive or big-mouthed either. Dickinson is another undervalued poet who gives the necessary impression of not writing unless he has to. His verse is clean, unobtrusive, and original. He is no self-absorbed, attempting his verse by absorbing Dickinson's from the well-known styles of poets who set their sights on a fairly imaginary "objectivity" of utterance. In fact, he reserves his sharpest satirical dig for T. S. Eliot:

I think that Catullus did not sleep
With an objective correlative:
His Lesbia and his poems
keep
The secret of two ways to live.

Robert N

War Fantasy

1943: The Victory that
Never WasBy John Grigg
(Eyre Methuen, £7.95)

The might-have-been looks so temptingly clearcut in hindsight with no penalty to be paid for loss or failure, that it sometimes becomes the ought-to-have-been. This present essay in speculation on the victory that might have been if the Allies had crossed the Channel a year earlier than they did, bears no lesson for any possible future conflict, while John Grigg's imagines in his own theme are as acceptable or as fallible as the next man's. That next man could be just as well turn Mr Grigg's argument on its head by suggesting that an Anglo-American invasion in 1943 might have led to a large-scale switch of German troops from the Eastern to the Western Front, allowing the Russians to accelerate their own advance into Europe proper, and to come even farther west than they did in fact. John Grigg seems to be quite serious in supposing, among much else, that the Warsaw Rising could have been supported by the Western Allies, ignoring the fact that Stalin would never have agreed to an Anglo-Saxon presence so far to the east, and Roosevelt's obsession with the affinity between the young giants of the United States and Soviet Russia that prevented the field armies from getting even as far east as Berlin.

Having no lesson for the future, and not being a true contribution to history, where is the value of this book? It is just a void, being merely another text for the insensitive crowd of "war gamers" (whose antics are peculiarly

regimented to most of us who have known the fields) because more than of its comparatively extent of some 240 pages given up to one of those speculations of "evening" which serve useful sandalwood the fact that it is not. Yet Mr Grigg performs timely service and helps to store a sense of prospect when he exposes actual, other historical created by indiscriminate bombing of German cities, the appalling statistics of civilian deaths, the grave deficiencies of military commanders, whose legions have become crystallized in the readiness of Western political leaders to wallow in a vicious other-worldly existence. As Cassiodorus, *Thucydides* examples taken at random from among dozens of us, monomaniacs in these pages, this recapitulatory part of the book there are also unimpeachable and tenable (if arguable) positions, including the suggestion that Roosevelt was the really more hostile to the East than the Western Front, allowing the Russians to accelerate their own advance into Europe proper, and to come even farther west than they did in fact. John Grigg seems to be quite serious in supposing, among much else, that the Warsaw Rising could have been supported by the Western Allies, ignoring the fact that Stalin would never have agreed to an Anglo-Saxon presence so far to the east, and Roosevelt's obsession with the affinity between the young giants of the United States and Soviet Russia that prevented the field armies from getting even as far east as Berlin.

Without any great originality, John Grigg's argument, his material and reasoning cogent, *Evita* provides what adds up to a soundly informed and interesting course.

Laurence Cole

The Illustrated London News Book of Legendary Villages by Tony Aldous (Secker & Warburg, £11.95). It has become a commonplace that London is a congeries of villages, though half way down the Goldhawk Road or half way up Oxford Street on a Saturday morning one could be forgiven for supposing otherwise. London just grew that way, partly because of the tightness of its fortifications, partly because of the terrain of tidal swamp and little

hills, and partly because the centre of gravity of power being a couple of miles upstream from the city providing a strategic fluency. Tony Aldous, one of the first and most effective writers about the town, has collected a series of articles for *The Illustrated London News* on the history of the villages, some of which are in 24 of London's villages: Highgate to Putney.



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Football Forest weather Ajax storm to reach European final again

From Norman Fox, Football Correspondent, Amsterdam, April 23
Ajax 1 Nottingham Forest 0
Nottingham Forest's first away defeat in the European Cup was a mistake they could afford here at the Olympic Stadium tonight. The Dutch champions, who had won the first leg in this semi-final round, had to concede one goal to Ajax, the Dutch champions, but on aggregate they went through to their second successive final. They deserved the opportunity to defend the trophy in Madrid against SV Hamburg.

Ajax failed by a considerable margin to approach the style of other teams who had so successfully represented them in the past. They required unusual effort and something original to break through a defence that occasionally showed deficiencies on its edges but was physically formidable in the middle, where McGovern and Bowyer regularly gave inspired support to Lloyd and Burns.

At least Ajax could claim that they made Shilton work harder than he had in previous European matches. For a period after Lerby scored, in the 16th minute, they clearly stretched the Forest side who briefly wavered. The gap was then perilously small but Ajax did not have the experience and character to seize the opportunity. In other words, they did not have a Cruyff or Neeskens.

Ajax had to show a more subtle approach than the Dutch, who were the source of inspiration, through the middle of the field, but they were not able to play and played reservedly, sensibly weighing up the situation. La Ling and Schoenaker swiftly broke through the Forest defence and it was Lloyd and Burns, the rocks in the middle, who sturdy kept them out while Anderson somewhat riskily tried to counter-attack, sometimes leaving the Ajax left side too much space.

Mainly through the invention of Lerby, Ajax steadily drove forward with a series of short passes. At one stage they forced four successive corners by attacking the wings. Shilton had to fire away as Burns dangerously intercepted La Ling's centre, and some confusion with Burns left them glowering at each other.

When Forest did commit themselves to the attack, Francis and Birdie were treated painfully by the Ajax defenders, yet it was O'Neill who suffered the toughest tackles. Boever and Muenstege brought him down so coldly that they had their names taken.

Lerby continued to place the Forest defence with good through passes and solid shots. On the other hand, Forest's occasional forays were not particularly well contained. Meanwhile, Bowyer, preferred here to Bowler, worked steadily in midfield against a side who continually switched positions in an effort to confuse.

When, just after half-time, Zimboron, the Ajax substitute, survived confident appeals for hand ball in the penalty area, there were signs of unease in the home defence. Forest followed up to expose these signs of concern and from Garcia's centre, Francis glanced a header wide of the post while Burns remonstrated that he had been facing an open goal.

A few minutes later, in greater numbers, Forest attacked well. Francis began to beat anyone in his path and at one point slipped through to square the ball for Birdie. Krol immediately pounced and blocked what would surely have been a goal. For a few minutes, Ajax were in serious trouble but they rode their problems to come back splendidly.

Another strong appeal for a penalty, this time by Ajax, when Bowyer seemed to control the ball with his arm, was discounted by the Romanian referee. The Dutch kept pressing and Shilton drilled full length to grab Lerby's fierce free kick at the foot of the post. Lerby's shot was growing, then brought the stadium to life. Arsen's corner seemed to transfix the Forest guard and Lerby headed powerfully into the net. Seconds later Schoenaker completely missed the ball with Shilton racing out to meet him but, obviously the danger to Forest was growing.

To their credit, the central Forest defenders, Lloyd and Burns, admirably supported by McGovern and Bowyer, stood firm in the second half period of difficulty. Shilton, too, played a valuable part, coolly saving from Jensen (Ajax), and from various other sources, including a header by Francis. The Dutch, however, were not to be deterred. In the 70th minute, Francis struck a header which was not to be disputed. Out wide, Reimann was used as a winger and his curling crosses pleased neither the defence nor the goalkeeper.

Before the burning red sun had



It's a penalty as Garcia fouts Kevin Keegan, Hamburg scored from the spot to lead 1-0.

Keegan takes Hamburg to summit

From Stuart Jones, Hamburg, April 23
Hamburg 1 Real Madrid 1
At the dusk of his career with his club, Kevin Keegan took Hamburg to the highest of peaks for his last performance for them. On May 25, in the European Cup final in Madrid, he will be crowned champion. Though he failed to score here tonight in their emphatic victory, 5-3 on aggregate, his name was etched in the annals of the club as a player of a display that tormented every member of the Real Madrid defence.

Keegan's speed of turn first troubled Peres Garcia, a youth who was introduced to Real's first team in the first leg. After the interval, Keegan was ordered to follow him and he, too, could do little to stop the once scrawny youngster from Southampton. Near the end of the game, Keegan's events as much as by Keegan's elusive quality, struck him on the back of the head and was ordered off.

Yet it was no one-man show. Up front Keegan was partnered by the burly, fair-haired Francis, who was not to be deterred. Out wide, Reimann was used as a winger and his curling crosses pleased neither the defence nor the goalkeeper.

Before the burning red sun had

Vaessen is trump card for Arsenal

From Clive White, Turin, April 23
Arsenal have kicked off the 5th leg of the 7th by reaching a European final. Anchored by a brave, disciplined performance, they horrified and stunned 66,000 wildly optimistic Italians when they won 2-1. Vaessen, a substitute of only 15 minutes, snatched a prize of a place in the Cup Winners' Cup final from their mouths.

Arsenal could hardly believe their good fortune. Juventus seldom attacked them under the sort of pressure one might have expected and when the Italians' chances came, they were so uncharacteristically. The tie seemed destined to end here without a goal which suited Juventus nicely with their away goal from the first leg in the bag.

In a final effort to swing the match around Arsenal replaced the piling Talbot and Price with Hollins and Vaessen respectively and flung out a half-dozen of young forwards. The point of their was to be one, was bound to be borne of a cross. But, taking the ball far out on the left wing, they over a long hopeful centre, and there was Vaessen, bless him, to thrust home his header.

For the first time in 11 attempts a British side had triumphed in Turin. At the final whistle the Arsenal players went to applaud a small band of supporters in one corner of the ground. Unusually this only drew attention to their presence and there were frightening scenes of violence on the terraces as Italian and English supporters pelted each other with stones and bottles.

Tension had both sides firmly in its grip from the start and despite the fact that the Arsenal players played, loose-topped, as they were commonly known at the time, they were not to be taken for granted. Keegan, a substitute, was given the chance by Terry Neill, the manager, to dispel the memory of his earlier failure in his final fitness examination this morning on his hamstring and knee.

With his first three touches he gave the ball obligingly straight to Juventus, once, righteously, with a misjudged header in front of his own goal. The first few minutes were very quiet, but then, familiar from their opening leg, Juventus began with a caution which betrayed tension on their own side. They were clearly aware of the fact that the Arsenal players were not to be taken for granted. Keegan, a substitute, was given the chance by Terry Neill, the manager, to dispel the memory of his earlier failure in his final fitness examination this morning on his hamstring and knee.

Cousins decides to join a professional company

By John Henderson
Robin Cousins, Olympic figure skating champion, announced in London yesterday that he had entered into a contract to join the professional skating company, Holiday on Ice, for the 1980-81 season. Cousins, 25, will be skating in the company for the period December 25 to February 2. The season ends in Paris later in February.

The value of the two-year contract, which Cousins will not reveal, is believed to be around £200,000. Cousins has no choice, for financial reasons, to go commercial, though Cousins will see duty in the winter of 1980-81. Cousins has no choice, for financial reasons, to go commercial, though Cousins will see duty in the winter of 1980-81.

Cousins explained that he had had numerous offers since his Olympic victory at Lake Placid in February. "I accepted this one," he said, "because it offered me the opportunity to perform in Britain, and I thought it was good for me and my family and every body involved with me."

This family, he said, would be making a higher house in the Bristol area, by making a contribution. It would be a good thing, Cousins said, to support his family and give him during the years of a difference in her work as a "millionaire" someone. "Don't mention the word money," Cousins said, "but I burst into tears. They're sandwiches and still think the cheapest meals. It is a for them to believe that the have to do any more."

Cousins has chosen a different course from that of his compatriot, John Williams, the Olympic champion, who has chosen to go commercial, though Cousins will see duty in the winter of 1980-81.

Tennis Bournemouth event to be revived for men only

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent
The British men's hard court tennis championships, which were played at Bournemouth on the grass, loose-topped, as they were commonly known at the time, they were not to be taken for granted. Keegan, a substitute, was given the chance by Terry Neill, the manager, to dispel the memory of his earlier failure in his final fitness examination this morning on his hamstring and knee.

Liverpool rediscover their balance at Stoke's expense

By Gerald Sinstadt, Liverpool 2
With the championship title in sight, Liverpool rediscovered their balance in their last five games, which had yielded only five points, they rediscovered their balance in disposing of Stoke at the Victoria Ground last night with goals from Johnson and Fairclough.

It was a performance that showed signs of the long, weary season now nearing its close, but it was too efficient for Stoke. The Porters team, having now taken only one point from six games, leaving them uncomfortably close to the bottom and vulnerable to a late challenge from Luton.

For 35 minutes Liverpool drove a series of long balls into the Stoke defence without creating much. Half changes failed to help, and Stoke, who had watched their shots go wide, though once he needed to head

West Ham's plan to free Bonds likely to misfire

A move by West Ham United to play their last league match of the season at Sunderland, three days before their appearance in the FA Cup Final at Wembley on May 10 was vetoed by the Football League yesterday.

West Ham are already scheduled to receive Charlton in their last home league match on May 5. The game will be played at Upton Park and will be the last of the season for the club.

Leicester have to make do with one point

By John Nicholls, Leicester 1
Leicester City failed to take the opportunity to return to the top of the second division when they lost 2-1 to Aston Villa at the Victoria Ground last night. The point they gained kept them in second place and the struggle for promotion continued.

Celtic lose lead

Celtic were knocked off the top of the Scottish Premier Division, losing for the fourth time in five league games, 3-1 at home to Aberdeen last night. Aberdeen, who were promoted to the first division, scored a goal in the 10th minute.

Kelly asks for time

Alan Kelly, assistant manager of Preston North End, has asked for a postponement of the match between the club and Republic of Ireland manager.

Jordan keeps United on heels of the leaders

By Tom German, Aston Villa 1
The wearying down process which has been taking place since the winter break, and kept them trading, still hopelessly, on Liverpool's heels, took a good deal longer to complete than it should have. There was no great risk around Manchester's goal despite Villa's growing endeavours until a goal by Bremner in the last few minutes of the match. That apart, Bailey's moments of enforced action were confined to a quick dive at Little's feet when Linon Wright's free kick was in, and, in the end, United owed everything to five headed goals by Jordan.

These missed chances as the unsettled Villa's defence, deprived of key figures, with a perhaps a designed to make the best use of Jordan's abilities in the air and his skill in laying off the ball to his teammates. It was a reward, although there was an element of controversy about the goal which gave Manchester just the edge they needed for the Midlands.

The Coppell was a stride too fast for Decoy as he took the ball up the right. The Villa defenders were unable to stop him and he headed the ball into the net.

Thereafter, United searched for a convincing rhythm though they had a noticeable gap on affairs in midfield at that stage. But only Linton, fast and tricky whenever he had a chance to run at Manchester's left flank, carried any

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7 DRAWS	£2.10
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5 HOMES	£0.15
4 AWAYS	£0.10
6 EASY 6	£11.00

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£163,095

£158,080

£156,421

£158,080

£159,872

THE TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS

24 PTS	£155,303.95
23 PTS	£887.45
22 PTS	£277.20
21 PTS	£89.85
20 PTS	£18.20
19 PTS	£4.75

4 DRAWS £8.60

10 HOMES £4.30

4 AWAYS £2.95

Expenses and Commission for 5th April 1980 - 34%
ASK YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR FOR LITTLEWOODS' BIG 5 COUPONS AND MATCHPLAY COUPONS

England praised, but Germans reach the final

By Roy McKelvie, East Germany 1-0 semi final
A goal from Kreier, the East German striker, eight minutes after the start of the match, ended the hopes of reaching the European Under-21 championship final here today.

East Germany's 1-0 semi final round second leg victory gave them a 3-1 aggregate win and they now go forward to meet the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia in Italy next month.

Kreier had been guilty of 'bad misses in the first half but in the fifty-third minute he pounced on a loose ball and shot past Chirch Woods, the goalkeeper. The East German hero was Rainer Moeller, his goalkeeper, who defied England's goalkeeper, who was in the first leg at Sheffield. He again pulled off a series of acrobatic saves as England swept forward in a bid to pull back the deficit.

Rackets Former holders tax Boone and Crawley

By Roy McKelvie, William Boone and Randall Crawley, the United States amateur and Canadian champions, reached the semi-final of the amateur racket doubles championship at Queen's Club yesterday. But they could never afford to relax against the former title holders, Richard Gracy and Martin Smith, whom they beat by 15-11, 17-15, 15-7, 17-14.

Not even a fearsome bout of serving by Boone in the third set, and the start of the game could intimidate the losers, who are now approaching the veteran stage. Boone, who had previously been overshadowed by Crawley, a former racketeer, went in to serve at 6-7, made the nine points necessary to win the game, and carried on to 5-0 in the fourth. His run of 14 included a service winner.

That was enough to break most pairs, but Gracy, whose eye remains remarkably sharp, and Smith came back in the fourth game, saving a match point at 15-14, in a tense game point on 14-14 when Boone suddenly hit several shots down. Crawley, one off the wood, changed the situation and Boone finished it off.

The second game was the peak as the losers, with Smith at his best and Gracy returning everything Boone could hurl at him, recovered from 6-14 to lead 15-14, in a tense game point on 14-14 when Boone suddenly hit several shots down. Crawley, one off the wood, changed the situation and Boone finished it off.

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Expenses and Commission for 5th April 1980 - 34%
ASK YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR FOR LITTLEWOODS' BIG 5 COUPONS AND MATCHPLAY COUPONS

Last night's results

European Cup	
Semi-final round, second leg	
Ajax (1) 10-1 Nottingham Forest (0)	
Hamburg (1) 1-0 Real Madrid (1)	
Tottenham (1) 1-0 Liverpool (1)	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
Cup Winners' Cup	
Semi-final round, second leg	
Valencia (1) 1-0 Real Madrid (1)	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
European U-21 championship	
Semi-final round, second leg	
East Germany (1) 1-0 Soviet Union (1)	
England (1) 1-0 Scotland (1)	
Scottish premier division	
First division	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Liverpool (1)	
Tottenham (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
Scottish first division	
First division	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Liverpool (1)	
Tottenham (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
Scottish second division	
First division	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Liverpool (1)	
Tottenham (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	
Manchester (1) 1-0 Arsenal (1)	

Ice skating

By John Henderson
Robin Cousins, Olympic figure skating champion, announced in London yesterday that he had entered into a contract to join the professional skating company, Holiday on Ice, for the 1980-81 season. Cousins, 25, will be skating in the company for the period December 25 to February 2. The season ends in Paris later in February.

Comfortable

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nd District), who just
ago won the scullers

Crooks

Killed of the River race, disappeared. For a moment, shortly after the Mile Post, Spencer looked in danger of being dropped, but he pulled up to just take Mossop (Nottingham and Union) for third place. Just before the bridge, however, he came through the inside Middlebrook arch.

Crooks must now surely be a candidate for the selection of the training team. The question of a British eight is a matter of conjecture, but the master of coxage during the Tideway at three-quarter throttle, this experienced engine could well head off the new-look British eight.

RANCHOVELLA SCULLS (amateur)
Walter L. Thompson, Skipper
A. M. S. Burch, Stroke
D. J. Burrows, Coxswain
J. A. Brownlie, Bow
R. N. Leyton (Gravesend),
No time taken.

Ridings will be tour manager

Sydney, April 23.—The President of the South centrally Cricket Association, Phil Ridgins has been appointed manager for the centenary test between England and Australia.

The Australian will play two one-day matches, including tomorrow's international, and the century Test at Lord's from August 28 to September 2.

Mr. Ridgins, chairman of the association's selection committee, will also be tour treasurer. Another South Australian, Michael Westcott, will be physiotherapist—Reuters.

Today's cricket

11.30-3.0 p.m.
LORD'S—MCC v Essex
Lancashire batsmen; University
Leicestershire.
Oxford University vs Gloucestershire.

SECOND IN COMPETITION

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE II.
Leicestershire II.

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Sydney, April 23.—The President of the South Australian Cricket Association, Phil Ridge, has been appointed manager of the Australian Test team of England later this year. The Australian will play eight matches, including the one-day international, the centenary Test at Lord's on August 28 to September 2.

Mr. Ridge, chairman of the Australian selection committee, will also be tour treasurer. Another South Australian, Mick Mason, will be physiotherapist.

Keizer

Today's cricket

11.30 to 3.0 p.m.
1. MCC v Essex
Cambridge: Cambridge University
Oxford: Oxford University v
Leicestershire

SECOND COMPETITION

NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire
Lancashire II

111.30 to 6.50.
LORD'S - MCC v Essex
CAMBRIDGE - Cambridge University
Leicestershire.
OXFORD - Oxford University v
Leicestershire.
SECOND XI COMPETITION.
NOTTINGHAM - Nottinghamshire
Leicestershire-II.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE ARTS

Courtenay committed to being a 'real' actor

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of Ronald Harwood's *The Dresser* since its first production at the Queen's Theatre, London, in 1971. The play, which has since been adapted for the screen, has been a success story, and its success has led to a number of productions, including a recent one at the Royal Exchange, Manchester.



Tom Courtenay in *The Dresser*

The *Dresser* concerns an old Shakespearean actor-manager, once a tour de force but now forced to retire, who is taken over by a young actor, and the story of the two men's relationship. The play is a comedy, but it is also a tragedy, and it is a play that has been praised for its realism and its portrayal of the theatre world.

Tom Courtenay, who has been playing the role of the young actor, Norman, in the Manchester production, says that he is committed to being a 'real' actor. He says that he has been in the theatre since he was a child, and that he has always been passionate about his work. He says that he is proud to be part of the *Dresser* production, and that he is looking forward to continuing his career in the theatre.

So now we have Tom Courtenay as Norman, the young actor, and we have a play that is a comedy, but it is also a tragedy, and it is a play that has been praised for its realism and its portrayal of the theatre world. The play is a story of two men, an old actor-manager and a young actor, and their relationship. The play is a comedy, but it is also a tragedy, and it is a play that has been praised for its realism and its portrayal of the theatre world.

Love on the Dole

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Irving Wardle

Ronald Gow's adaptation of Walker Greenwood's novel occupies a unique place in the British repertoire as an expression of the working class social conscience which has enjoyed a resurgence in the past few years. The play is a comedy, but it is also a tragedy, and it is a play that has been praised for its realism and its portrayal of the theatre world.

The Philpott File

BBC 2

Joan Bakewell

Never believe the chairman of a company who claims it is being run as a family; he is obviously flanneling. What does the phrase mean, after all? That he is the Victorian paternalist presiding over an obedient hierarchy, or the uncut of the nuclear alliance threatened by the shifting realignment of new partnership? Such an analogy comes, inappropriately, from Sir David Steel, chairman of BP, who must surely expect the most rigorous definitions from his accountants and engineers and salesmen who serve him.

Richardson craftily teases his audience

Early Days

Cottesloe

Ned Chaillet

It rises like some flimsy spirit from the haunted past of the Royal Court Theatre. The location is new and Sir Peter Hall presides now as the South Bank impresario, but the principals all share a Shand Square reputation. The playwright is David Storey, the director is Lindsay Anderson, there is incidental music by Alan Price and the design is by Jocelyn Herbert. Completing the Lindsay Anderson repertoire company is the presence of Sir Ralph Richardson, the star of Storey's *Home*, which was designed by Miss Herbert and had music by Alan Price, and which was the inspiration for Mr Storey's composition of *Early Days*.



Sir Ralph Richardson in *Early Days*

As a tribute to Sir Ralph's acting ability it is a curiosity. He appears alone at first, a doddering old man chasing his first memory with truncated phrases, descriptive words that fail to complete a picture, and it is rather as though the words have been written to be forgotten. The old man's speech is purposefully disordered as if Mr Storey wanted to allow Sir Ralph ample opportunity for improvisational amnesia.

Sir Ralph is a remarkable actor and he chases the forgotten lines with a disarming blend of technique and a conspiratorial nod to the audience that suggests he is quite willing to lose it. And in a present approximation as necessary.

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back" he shares it with the audience as a joke which could refer to his performance.

His skill is such that he transforms the character's weakness into a smoke-screen that could cover his own forgetfulness, and then he teases the audience, challenging it to decide whether he has forgotten a thing.

There ought to be more to a play than a complicated mingling of character and actor and Mr Storey has made some show of significance. The old man is lovingly given an identity that is really only a surprisingly detailed biography naming him as a retired politician.

In one hour and 35 minutes, including interval, there are summaries of his career, statements about his childhood, explanations about his daughter's family which tolerates him and a formal harangue from his granddaughter which mingles politics and personality and says: "The name of your party, old man, is death."

Sir Ralph merely continues to frolic, working his memory to childhood while he proceeds to death. Clavishly suggesting that the Russians are waiting for him to defect and mischievously setting people against each other, he is ruthlessly entertaining. But the play is a pale shade of the robust writing Mr Storey offered when he actually wrote for the Royal Court.

Philharmonia

Svetlanov

Festival Hall

William Mann

Ja the bad old days, Elgar's music was supposed to be so English in character that no foreign musician could possibly understand it. Let alone perform it. Today the climate has changed, though the music remains unaltered. Elgar is probably the most popular, certainly appreciated more profoundly, and not only because people recognize that his musical language was European by derivation. (Wagner, Schumann, Debussy, Dvorak, to name only a few of his sources), by no means traditionally English.

We can welcome the foreign interpreter's point of view, and be grateful to those who take pains to master an Elgar score. Montoux is his day, more recently Torreller, Solt, Barenboim, Haitink, and now Yegorov. Svetlanov, who on Tuesday included the second symphony in his concert with the Philharmonia Orchestra.

Svetlanov had manifestly mastered the work, and prepared his own view of it with simple care: except at one point early on, when the horns hurried ahead, the performance by the Philharmonia was eminently secure.

For an Elgar devotee it was a fascinating, strongly idiosyncratic point of view, much attentive to significant contrasts and really, even at the expense of what we may regard (following Boult and Barbirolli, say) as the melodic line. Svetlanov's firm ideas about balance sometimes caused the harmonies to sound surprising, though, unimpeachable, though he respected the composer's closely detailed markings, the whole symphony appeared more athletic and more brilliant, in particular more brassy than usual.

Above all it was an interpretation marked by personal enthusiasm, strongly shaped and paced, fresh as a gust of wind, even in the nobly projected slow movement, yet aware of the first as well as the last word in the symphony's inscription from Shelley, "Rarely, rarely comest thou, Spirit of Delight". Elgar's second is among the symphonies I love best: I would not want Svetlanov's reading for desert island repetition, but it taught me much about the music.

It was preceded, before the interval, by Rachmaninov's third piano concerto, for which the Russian conductor had an English soloist, John Lill, whose technique, physical strength, and commandant paid handsome dividends.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

George Bernard Shaw has entertained and infuriated audiences for nearly a century. Now Capital Radio is proud to present a new season of his most remarkable and relevant dramas, specially adapted for radio and starring some of today's foremost actors and actresses.

ARMS & THE MAN

Starring:

John Alderton, Pauline Collins, Una Stubbs, Barry Foster, John Laurie, Margaret Courtney

Thursday April 24 at 8.00pm

PYGMALION

Starring:

Ian Richardson, Michael Gough, Phyllis Calvert, Cheryl Kennedy, Mark Kingston, Vladak Sheybal

Thursday May 8 at 7.30pm

ANDROLES & THE LION

Starring:

Bernard Cribbins, Patricia Hayes, Cyril Luckham, John Fraser, Percy Edwards, Brian Blessed

Thursday May 22 at 8.00pm

CAPITAL RADIO 194

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ART GALLERIES

BRITISH MUSEUM, THE VIKINGS

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Exhibition of Anglo-Saxon art and artefacts

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 435.2, up 0.9
FT 60s 66.80, up 0.17

Sterling
\$2.2645, up 2.70 cents
Index 73.5, unchanged

Dollar
Index 87.7, down 1.2

Gold
\$507.50, up \$2

Money
3 mth sterling 17.4-17.5
3 mth Euro \$ 15.3-15.4
5 mth Euro \$ 14.1-14.1

INSIDER

Korea's counterfeit ports to banned

Korean goods counterfeited in British ports, the South Korean government has said.

The government has issued a statement saying that counterfeit goods are being sold in British ports, and that it is taking steps to ban them. It says that the counterfeit goods are being sold in the ports of London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

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Chase Manhattan drops prime lending rate to 19 per cent

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 23

The Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, the third largest bank in the United States, today cut its prime commercial lending rate from 19.5 per cent to 19 per cent.

The bank's move is expected to follow a similar move by other banks. The bank's move is expected to follow a similar move by other banks. The bank's move is expected to follow a similar move by other banks.

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Industry pays tributes to outstanding leadership of Sir John Methven New CBI chief will face turmoil of transition

By Patricia Tisdall

Management Correspondent
The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) is expected to announce the appointment of a new chief executive in the next few days. Sir John Methven, who has led the CBI since 1977, is expected to retire.

Sir John's tenure has been marked by a period of transition for the CBI. It is about to change presidents and it is also moving headquarters from its current base at 100 Pall Mall, near the Houses of Parliament, to a new base at 100 Pall Mall, near the Houses of Parliament.

More fundamentally, the CBI is facing the consequences of becoming more representative of industry generally than it was when Sir John joined in 1976. It has widened its membership to include a range of industries.

Even Sir John, and the many senders of tributes to his leadership and dedication, found it difficult to weld together diverse interests into a common voice.

His successor will have to tackle the problem quickly if the CBI is not to risk disintegration. A serious problem will be the annual conference at which members have the opportunity to air their views.

The conference, started by Sir John in 1977, is established as an annual event on a par with those of large political parties and trade unions.

But as last year's conference on a vote from the floor overturning the recommendations of the main policy committee showed, it is still evolving. Since then, intense and heated discussions have been held to see if a representative system of voting could be set up and also to establish the status of the conference vote on policy.

Previously much of the burden for guiding the conference had fallen jointly on the shoulders of the president and the director general. Sir John Greenborough, the president, has, with immense tact and diplomacy, on several occasions averted confrontation between members and policy committees.

These two also played the dominant role in winning unity among the 400 members at the monthly meetings of the CBI council. A thorny problem in recent months has been the Govern-

ment's Employment Bill. Some members want a more hawkish attack to be made on trade union privileges and others even fear the consequences of existing proposals.

Even more topical is the strike fund, which is intended to provide employers with an opportunity to insure against the effects of industrial action.

The strike fund proposals are still at a crucial stage of being tested. A decision has been deferred until June and the absence of Sir John Methven who personally favoured the fund could tip the balance against the scheme.

Members and officials relied heavily on his ability to balance differences of opinion and would have looked to him to prevent a reprisal from the unions.

Sir John Greenborough, who also favours the strike fund proposals, would probably have supported them from the chair at the decision-making council meeting. But he is due to retire as CBI president at the annual general meeting next month and hand over to Sir Raymond Pennock.

Sir John Methven's death leaves the new president without an essential helmsman. Sir Raymond, speaking about his future plans yesterday, expressed a desire to improve the strength of representation, which the CBI has developed during the last three or four years.

His task will be made much more difficult by the death of the director general.

Sir Raymond spent his early years in personnel, he moved from being a deputy chairman of BICC at the beginning of this month. Sir Raymond said he was seeking to raise the standards of involvement of employees in industry and trying to improve understanding among employees about company finances.

Tributes flowed in last night from all sections of industry including Mr Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary. He said that the TUC will greatly miss a man who at all times commanded our respect. He added that John and I had some arguments and even battles. There were more times on which we worked together in a common cause.

"I always knew that, even when he had honest differences, we shared a deeply held concern about the future of our country."

Mr Anthony Woodham, the director general of the Engineering Employers' Federation, the largest single component of the CBI said that "John Methven will long be remembered for the way in which he drew together the membership of the CBI and provided leadership at a time of great political and economic difficulty."

The process of bringing inflation under control is bound to be painful and there are no easy options, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, told an Industrial Society conference yesterday.

He dismissed the idea that deflation behind a general tariff would provide an acceptable natural rate of policy, saying that such a policy would be a blind eye to the political dimensions of the problem and suggested that it would have a damaging impact on our relations with overseas governments.

Mr Richardson doubted that such a policy would help domestically either. He argued that it would spur inflationary wage demands and make industry less productive and less efficient.

On the issue of monetary policy he was acutely aware that high interest rates and the higher exchange rate to which they have contributed were harmful to industry. But he stressed that they were part of the process of controlling inflation.

Mr Richardson added to the Governor's call for wage bargainers to recognise that they should not take it as a matter of course that money earnings should rise to compensate for any increase in the retail price level.

He said that the country clung obstinately to the notion in circumstances in which it was particularly damaging to our future livelihoods. We were reluctant to accept that many developments should and often must affect our standards of living.

If there were less concern to achieve rises in money wages, rises in real wages and thus in the standard of living, might in fact be greater. This could happen because the effect of moderation in money wage settlements would be to reduce inflationary pressures and open up options for the economy that could lead to higher real wages.

The Governor went on to say that the cost-plus mentality that had become so damagingly entrenched had, in the past, led to our economic stagnation. Much of industry in the face of today's competition.

Bank Governor says there are no easy options for inflation control

By John Whitmore

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Third World wants more from IMF

From Peter Norman

Hamburg, April 23
Plans to set up a substitution account for the group of 24 countries are threatened by opposition from the developing countries as well as America's reluctance to assume an appropriate share of the risk involved.

Since Monday, deputies and ministers of the group of 24 countries have been meeting here to finalize the developing world's attitude.

Although a final communiqué from the group, a cross-section of the developing countries is now expected tomorrow. It is already clear that they will vote the plan only if the industrial countries agree to increase resources available to the developing world significantly.

Under present plans it is envisaged that the gold holdings of the IMF will be used at least in part to guarantee the substitution account.

But because a majority of 85 per cent of the voting power is needed to make the gold available, the agreement of the developing nations is necessary.

The developing nations will probably only be prepared to discuss the substitution account if it is part of a package of reforms increasing the financial resources at their disposal. They could seek a doubling of their annual allocation from the fund to 8,000 SDRs, a share of 45 per cent against 33 per cent of the next increase in IMF quotas and other special resources to help the low income developing countries.

Financial Editor, Page 21

Heavy dollar sales as interest rates fall

The dollar dropped sharply in currency markets yesterday in the wake of falling American interest rates.

The markets appeared to be taken by surprise by the swift movement in the rate of credit in the United States. Large sales of the currency were reported in New York, driving the dollar down against all major currencies.

Sterling managed a 2.7 per cent rise against the dollar, despite news of Saudi Arabian moves against the dollar. Large sales of the currency were reported in New York, driving the dollar down against all major currencies.

The pound closed at \$2.2645 to the dollar. Against a basket of currencies, sterling was unchanged on the day at 73.5 per cent of its end-1971 value.

The dollar fell sharply against an average of currencies, losing 14 per cent of its value during the day. The Japanese, German and Swiss currencies all advanced rapidly against it. The yen finished in London at 244.9 to the dollar, a rise of over 2

per cent from Tuesday's close. The yen has recovered significantly since the Japanese government introduced measures to strengthen it earlier this year.

There were reports from Tokyo yesterday that the government was considering selling long-term government bonds to Middle East oil producers, to help the payments deficit.

The Deutsche mark jumped more than 4 pence against the dollar to DM 1.82075. It has risen by 8 per cent since the dollar's high point just before Easter.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

Withdrawal of Saudi cash unlikely

By Roman Elsenstein

Banking Correspondent
The news that Saudi Arabia is reviewing its economic relationship with Britain sent some shivers through the foreign exchange markets. Although the pound was up against the dollar it was weaker against continental currencies because of fears that the Saudis might pull their funds out of London.

There is some expectation on Wall Street that the Fed may seek to slow the downward slide in short-term rates. Such intervention, motivated by fears that the dollar will decline sharply in the exchange markets, means a tightening of monetary policy, which could prolong a recession.

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Bank Governor says there are no easy options for inflation control

By John Whitmore

The process of bringing inflation under control is bound to be painful and there are no easy options, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, told an Industrial Society conference yesterday.

He dismissed the idea that deflation behind a general tariff would provide an acceptable natural rate of policy, saying that such a policy would be a blind eye to the political dimensions of the problem and suggested that it would have a damaging impact on our relations with overseas governments.

Mr Richardson doubted that such a policy would help domestically either. He argued that it would spur inflationary wage demands and make industry less productive and less efficient.

On the issue of monetary policy he was acutely aware that high interest rates and the higher exchange rate to which they have contributed were harmful to industry. But he stressed that they were part of the process of controlling inflation.

Mr Richardson added to the Governor's call for wage bargainers to recognise that they should not take it as a matter of course that money earnings should rise to compensate for any increase in the retail price level.

He said that the country clung obstinately to the notion in circumstances in which it was particularly damaging to our future livelihoods. We were reluctant to accept that many developments should and often must affect our standards of living.

If there were less concern to achieve rises in money wages, rises in real wages and thus in the standard of living, might in fact be greater. This could happen because the effect of moderation in money wage settlements would be to reduce inflationary pressures and open up options for the economy that could lead to higher real wages.

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CEGB may sell Isle of Grain generators

By John Hurley

Central Electricity Generating Board officials are investigating the possibility of selling some of the turbine generators from the discontinued Isle of Grain power station.

The board said yesterday that discussions will be held with the main contractors on site in the next few days about a proposed sale of the generators.

The companies involved are GEC, Babcock & Wilcox, Pipework Engineering Developments and N. G. Bailey.

Officials will be anxious to salvage as much as possible from the site where £450m has been spent since work began in 1971. Two of the five units will probably be able to be used elsewhere, while another two could be dismantled.

However, the board said that because of differing requirements and export orders, for example at the three advanced gas-cooled reactor sites, it might be found that the grain sets had limited application.

Other options included "mothballing" or seeking a customer, almost certainly overseas.

The rundown of the site, which is to close in June, will be complicated. Some existing work will have to be taken further to make the whole site safe. The board was unable to say how much additional cost this would involve, but it could run to several

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By Michael Transport British give and unless the to more financial. Peter Park his chair railroads w by year in ment's cas doing their death wari "The fr Rail is th our financi short of bility. Si funding or improd "The p be better financial s forced i parding m Sir Pete prompt b prompt from the Minister said in an question d that he "Rail would within its limits". I effective c European was no re ing taxpaye In a ve gener tor freight bu made an before cha year comm 1978. The tax, inter charges to comouard 56.4m. The 53.0m, £14 for. The box Government limit of 1 hopes to d It also hop

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W. German

steel 'cartel'

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The Federal Cartel Office, West Germany's anti-trust unit, has ordered fines totalling DM320,000 (£77,388) against Fried Krupp Huettenwerke AG, Thyssen AG, Thyssen Handelunion AG, and Thyssen Draht AG for allegedly conspiring to manipulate investments and production in the cold drawn steel sector.

According to the anti-trust office, Krupp and Thyssen are charged with illegally coordinating investment and production policies for cold drawn steel starting in 1965. The agreements resulted in a broad restriction of competition, the cartel office said.

The companies have filed appeals in a Berlin court.

Record vehicle output
Japan produced a record 10.95 million vehicles in the year ending March, up from last year's record 8.95 million, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association said. Production included 6.42 million cars, up 11 per cent on a year ago.

Technology agreement
Norex Corporation of the United States and Thomson-CSF have reached agreement for the joint development and production of optical disc technology for data processing applications.

Taiwan vehicle venture
After six months of negotiations, the Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corporation and General Motors have agreed on a joint venture to produce light-duty trucks and buses in Taiwan.

Paris-E Berlin pact
Paris—France and East Germany will sign a 10-year economic, industrial and technical agreement today, the French External Trade Ministry said.

Major EEC role
Mr Douglas Anthony, Australian Deputy Prime Minister, said yesterday in Canberra that the EEC would play a major role in developing Australian industry.

Dutch exports plea
Mr Andreas van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, said in Tokyo that he had asked Japan to dismantle some of the non-tariff barriers which hinder Dutch products from entering the country.

Consumer electronics industry 'needs import controls to survive'

Far East threat to television market

The British consumer electronics industry needs import controls to survive, the British Radio Equipment and Electronic Manufacturers Association (BREMA) said in its submission to the government select committee on imports and exports in the United Kingdom.

The association said that it would take at least four years to nurture new markets in electronics to compete with imports from the Far East.

Other EEC countries were also subject to the same pressure, the association stresses. Europe should present a uniform policy on such imports but the mechanics for providing a quick response were not presently available.

The British electronics industry has gone from one crisis to another since the early 1970s mainly because of government fluctuations in policy on consumer spending.

BREMA said there had been almost 50 changes in purchase tax and credit affecting electronic products since 1950 and these prevented the industry making long term plans.

The early 1970s were crucial. The Government's stimulation increased consumer demand beyond the capability of domestic manufacturers to meet it.

Demand was acute for colour televisions, the flag ship of the British elec-

tronic consumer industry. After many trials on colour television systems, the BBC chose the German system in 1967. By 1972-73 the production of sets in the United Kingdom had reached 2.5 million, but this was not enough to prevent importers capturing a large part of the new market.

The system adopted by Britain is called phase alternative line (PAL) and was developed by AEG Telefunken and chosen in preference to the French system SECAM and the American NTSC. The German company has been able seriously to restrict imports into Europe of colour television sets that are larger than 20 inches and produced by a non-user of PAL.

Trading agreements on imported electronic products have been working reasonably well with Japan, Singapore, Taiwan and Korea, but BREMA has called for more control of other Far East countries which are "dumping" electronic goods on to the British market, usually through other EEC countries. The trade deficit in 1978 of consumer electronic goods was £242m.

Manufacturers in the Far East have suffered from AEG Telefunken's restriction and they created a new market in portable small-screen colour televisions. Some of these manufacturers are poised to compete in the large-screen colour tele-

vision market in Europe. This could seriously affect the British and German manufacturers.

The stakes are high. Last year 475,000 colour sets of all sizes were imported into Europe and 200,000 were Japanese. The market is estimated to be 1.9 million sets a year.

With new products coming on to the market and, the emphasis being on video and home computers, in which colour television will play a prominent part, the market for all video products could be worth more than £1,000m a year in the United Kingdom.

The number of employees in the industry has dropped by more than 20,000 since 1973 because of competition and improved manufacturing and production techniques. A patent agreement which gives limited protection to the colour television market failed to reduce this figure significantly. The patent arrangement will end when the patents expire in late 1982.

BREMA, which represents 16 of the important manufacturers in the United Kingdom, believes that Europe could not afford any delay. Electronics was a strategic industry, it said, and the member countries must act now.

Bill Johnstone

Call for more engineering

apprentice training

By Kenneth Owen Technology Editor
Shortages of engineering craftsmen are making it more difficult for the engineering industry to sell its products in world markets, according to Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director-general of the National Economic Development Office.

Writing in a foreword to an office report on engineering craftsmen published today, Mr Chandler said craftsmen leave the industry because of concern about career prospects, employment security, and narrowing pay differentials. But the problem was not insoluble.

The report concluded that apprentice training would continue to be the main source of new craftsmen. To prevent future skill shortages, companies' apprentice training must be maintained.

Both managers and union representatives believed that schoolchildren received a distorted picture of the engineering industry. Liaison with schools and colleges should, therefore, be improved.

Effective use of the whole apprentice training period was

a priority, the report said. Apprentices should not be used as a short-term expedient to overcome production problems. Apprentice training should be developed in line with the skill requirements of changing technology.

There was great competition for craftsmen from companies outside as well as inside the engineering industry. Craftsmen tended to leave because their pay and other benefits had declined compared with those of other workers, and because of the uncertainty of engineering employment.

Companies were particularly concerned by the loss of craftsmen aged between 20 and 35, the report noted. The office team which compiled the report recommended that companies should ensure their industrial relations machinery aided the rapid settlement of grievances, and that employees' representatives received full information about company prospects.

Focus on engineering craftsmen: studies of retention and utilization, published by NEDO, Steel House, Tothill Street, London, SW1, price £17.5.

Exxon doubles quarterly

profits to \$1,925m

From Frank Vogl Washington, April 23
The Exxon Corporation, the world's largest private company, today reported a 101.6 per cent increase in its net income for the first three months of this year to \$1,925m (£851m).

The sharp increase in oil company profits when the United States inflation rate is running at more than 18 per cent may well spark a new round of political attacks on Exxon and its energy rivals.

Opinion polls show that most Americans blame the oil companies for the energy crisis and the high price of petrol. The new profit gains may well be seized upon by candidates in the Presidential election campaign.

The Shell Oil Company of the United States also announced a sharp rise in first quarter profits today, although less spectacular than that of Exxon. The company said at its Houston, Texas, head office that its net profit rose 67 per cent to \$373m.

Tenaco's net earnings nearly doubled to \$605m and Standard Oil of Indiana increased profits

by 65 per cent to \$375m. Exxon's profits in the current quarter will be directly boosted by a substantial payment from the British Government. The company explained that a new United States-United Kingdom tax treaty will mean a refund of advance corporation taxes paid in Britain of about \$70m. Exxon said this refund would be significantly offset over the course of the year by higher British petroleum revenue taxes.

Exxon appeared almost apologetic about its profits. Mr C. C. Garvin, chairman, carefully tried to counter any possible political criticism.

"Care should be used when attempting to form judgments on the basis of the earnings estimates just announced," he said. "The results of any short time period are not necessarily indicative of earnings over a full year."

Mr Garvin also sought to suggest that there may be a possibility that the company's profit in the current quarter will not be as good as that in the first quarter. He said the company had made a \$344m foreign exchange market gain in the first three months of this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Telephone service in the UK

From Mr Charles F. Hankel
Sir, I read with curiosity and interest the article about the proposed two-tier telephone service, and your communications supplement (April 15).

I had cause to visit the United States for an extended period last year. I rented an apartment in Houston, Texas, and was able to move in within a week of my arrival in that country. As anyone who has been to the United States can tell you, this is not a remarkable feat, despite the fact that Houston's population is increasing by more than 1,500 each week.

My telephone service, installed within 24 hours, allowed me to make calls, by direct dialling, to any part of the world. I was able to divert my calls to other numbers. I was able to store the larger or more commonly used numbers and recall them by dialling a two-digit code.

I did not have to pay for local calls. I received a detailed list of all long-distance calls, showing the number dialled, the date, time, length and cost, including the name of the town. I could use any telephone in the country, quote my name and telephone number, and have the call charged to my own number: this is rather a valuable facility when you are a long way from anywhere. I was billed every month, more convenient than every quarter, and would pay less than the amount, provided that it was settled within a short period of time.

In addition to this, I had a far wider choice of handset than is available in this country, and a rather useful telephone directory book called the "Hello Pages".

When I compare that with the "service" available in this country, I am most disappointed. The telephone will be connected as and when the Post Office feel like doing so, and for an exorbitant fee. The choice of handset is restricted to one of four types, if you are lucky, and you have to take whichever colour is available. The bill is sent quarterly, with as little detail as possible.

I presume the real way to define the difference between the two telephone services, is that in Houston the customer is the focal point, whereas in the United Kingdom the Post Office is the focal point.

In the Houston area, which is an expanding area because of a 15-year town plan published in November, 1964, it is impossible to get an immediate telephone service. In fact, the period of waiting is measured in months rather than weeks of days. This seems to be the rule, despite the construction of a new telephone exchange some two years ago.

Apart from this area, I was wondering if a similar situation exists in other parts of the country. Is this total ignorance of the purpose of a service industry merely a local phenomenon or is it a national disease?

CHARLES F. HANKEL, 21 Farnley Crescent, Horsham, West Sussex.

Model tests on N Sea oil structures

From Mr Graham Whiting
Sir, With tragedies such as that recently seen in the Ekofisk oil fields, many observations and opinions come forward from those connected with the field of oil exploration.

It is quite clear that any object with five legs, whether floating or standing, should be capable of remaining stable as long as its weakest link. Legs of the model should be removed in turn up to a maximum of two at any one time, and the ability for the platform to remain stable on three legs only should be a prerequisite.

When so many lives are at stake, perhaps it would be

design of this platform, I would have placed as major consideration the manufacture of a large scale model to exacting specifications, including exact weight distribution.

The model would be floated in water with a simulation of the roughest conditions likely to be experienced, bearing in mind that any structure is only as strong as its weakest link. Legs of the model should be removed in turn up to a maximum of two at any one time, and the ability for the platform to remain stable on three legs only should be a prerequisite.

GRAHAM WHITING, The Priory, Langley Hill, Kings Langley, Herts, WD4 9EG.

Small business information

From the Director-General, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce
Sir, In his article on sources of advice and information published in your supplement on small businesses (April 17) your contributor, Mr Cole, gave considerable prominence to the activities of the Department of Industry, but totally omitted to refer to the substantial services provided by Chambers of Commerce.

To put this matter in perspective, in 1978 the Small Firms Information Centres handled some 85,000 commissions. This is considerably less than the number of similar commissions handled individ-

ually by several of our larger member chambers—the comparable figure for the Birmingham Chamber alone being over 100,000.

As far as information on regulations, export formalities, documentation, sources of supply, etc., is concerned, the Chambers of Commerce provide by far the most comprehensive and best used services in the country.

W. A. NEWSOME, Director-General, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Sovereign House, 212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8EB.

Accounting for inflation

From Professor Geoffrey Whittington
Sir, My article on inflation accounting (March 10) has elicited critical comment from Messrs Merritt and Sykes (March 18) and from Professor Charles Kennedy (March 12). Both criticisms have a bearing on the new inflation accounting standard (SSAP 16), and are therefore of more than academic interest.

Merritt and Sykes are concerned that the type of accounting system which I proposed and the different system proposed by the profession in ED24 (and SSAP 16) would lead to "productive assets being valued at more than they are worth to the business". They "pose" Mr Whittington and ED24 proponents a question "concerned with the valuation of machine tools (presumably selected as a type of asset with a low resale value) in Britain's oilfield (presumably selected as an unprofitable concern). In such a case the "value to the business" valuation rules can be applied in my proposed "real terms" system and are proposed by ED24 and SSAP 16. The asset would be valued at replacement cost only if this were less than its market selling price or the value of its prospective services to the firm.

If neither of these conditions held, the "holding gain" on the machine tool would be confirmed as a holding gain, those gains which are supported by its value in use or in exchange. Hence, Merritt and Sykes' fears are unfounded.

However, it is important to recognize that, if we constrain the holding gain in this way, the subsequent depreciation charges should also be constrained: appreciation and depreciation should be treated consistently. If we wish to charge production with full replacement cost, which exceeds the amount originally paid for the asset, we must first recognize the holding gain which occurred when the replacement cost rose above the price originally paid. Merritt and Sykes, on the other hand, want to eat their cake without ever having it, charging full replacement cost but not recognizing the gain arising from the excess of replacement cost over historical cost. This arises from the entirely capital maintenance assumption which was criticized in my article and which they have failed to defend.

Professor Kennedy claims that the gearing adjustment (a

rather poor form of which is incorporated in SSAP 16) is consistent with the "real terms" capital maintenance approach which I preferred. This is true, in the sense that it is possible to incorporate both adjustments in a single approximation account, but a gearing adjustment is neither necessary nor sufficient for the calculation of a full real terms profit figure. It is to be hoped, therefore, that neither the gearing adjustment, implemented in SSAP 16 nor an extended version of it, will be regarded as an adequate means of accounting for inflation.

Yours sincerely, GEOFFREY WHITTINGTON, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DE.

Unfortunately, as might be expected, such a piecemeal approach leads to anomalous results. Referring again to my case of the orphaned child, it is clear to see why he or she is sent to the orphanage: a decharge to tax upon attainment of 18, when, under Chancellor's proposals, coming-of-age presents living parent to his or her is to be relieved of tax. The deemed charges have been graded to the point where the unfairness is rather than the rule. 5 the time has now come to abolish them altogether.

RICHARD C. KIRBY, Stable Cottage, Coldebarrow Lane, Hildenborough, Kent TN11 9LE.



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| Turnover | £29,495 | £20,730 +42% |
| Pre-tax Profits | 3,354 | 2,286 +46% |
| Earnings per Ordinary Share | 69.6p | 37.1p +88% |
| Total Net Dividend per Ordinary Share | 10.0p | 6.5p +54% |

Proposed bonus issue of five Ordinary plus two 10% Cumulative Preference Shares for every five Ordinary Shares.

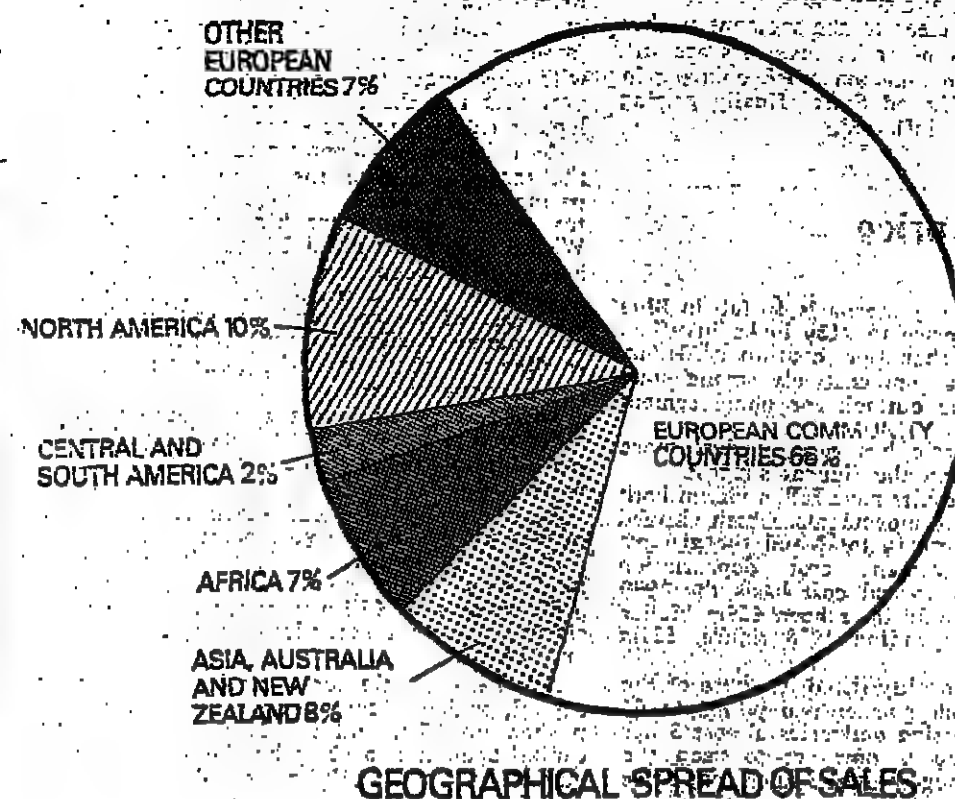
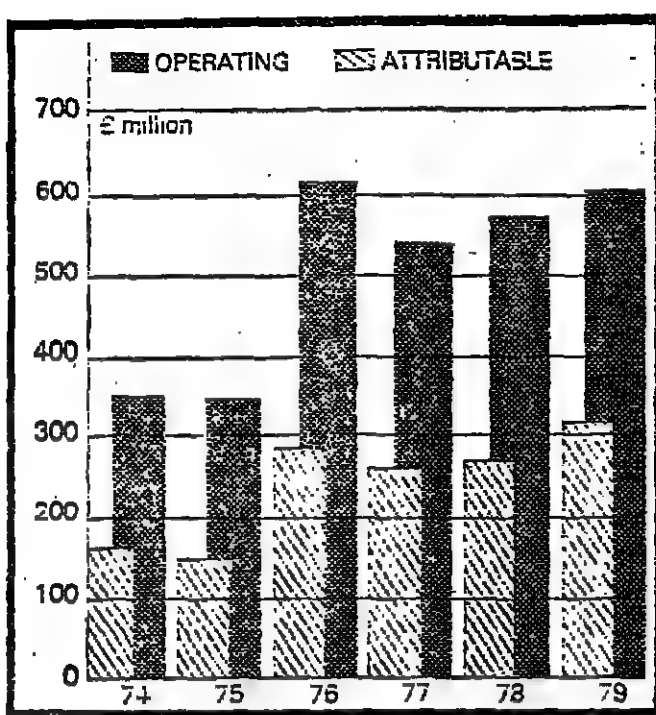
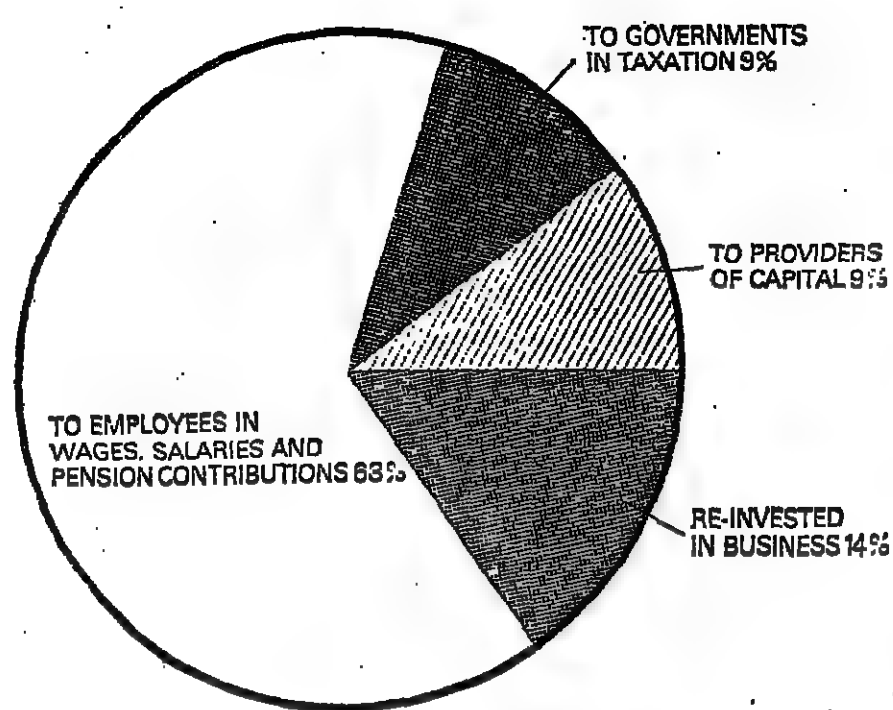
Points from the statement by Mr. P. V. Radford, Chairman

- Stag Cabinet, Avalon and Meredewall contributed to record year.
- Group in strong financial position with bank balances of £1.25 million.
- Sales in first quarter of 1980 have been maintained in competitive trading conditions.

Copies of the Report & Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Stag Furniture Holdings Limited, Heydon Road, Nottingham NG5 1DU.

Financial strength; product diversity; geographical spread.

The facts behind Unilever's 1979 performance.



The year in brief

For the year as a whole, total sales value rose by 4 per cent to £10,249 million. The volume rise was some 3.5 per cent.

In Europe total operating profit remained at about last year's level as better results in some product groups, notably frozen products, sundry foods and drinks, detergents, chemicals and transport, were offset by lower profits of the edible fats business and by lower export earnings from the United Kingdom.

In the United States profits were much higher than in 1978, mainly because National Starch and Chemical Corporation has now been included for the full year. Thomas J. Lipton Inc. had a good year but Lever Brothers Company is still operating at a loss.

The other overseas countries on the whole performed satisfactorily, but results were affected by adverse exchange rate movements. UAC International, however, had a disappointing year with results below those of 1978 due to difficult trading conditions.

Combined earnings per share increased by 15 per cent over 1978. The final dividend recommendation represents an increase in the total dividend of 6 per cent over 1978. After making allowance for the introduction of Advance Corporation

Tax the dividend for 1979 is three times the dividend for 1971, the last full year before dividend control.

Prospects

The prospects for 1980 are even more difficult to foresee than usual. There is likely to be little if any growth of the world economy and the cost of energy is likely to rise further.

Government expenditure as a percentage of Gross National Product continues to rise in many countries. Inflation is likely to increase at a high rate, despite efforts to contain it. It is not a climate conducive to an improvement of business profitability, which is a vital factor for future growth, investment and employment, especially in Europe.

We continue to take steps by capital expenditure and otherwise to keep our organisation at a high level of productivity and efficient, economical operation, so as to withstand the pressures which seem likely to come upon us and to be able to seize every opportunity that our wide range of activities can offer.

Employees

More than 300,000 people who work for Unilever throughout the world have put their efforts into the results on which we now report. Their contribution is not only to the financial results, but to a spirit of friendship and effective co-operation between many nations and cultures.

We thank them for continuing in 1979 to maintain the high standards of which Unilever is so proud.



Copies of the 1979 Report and Accounts have been posted to shareholders and holders of debentures and unsecured loan stock of Unilever Limited.

If you would like to receive a copy of the Report and Accounts please fill in the coupon.

To: The Company Secretary, Unilever Limited, P.O. Box 68, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.

Please send me a copy of your 1979 Report and Accounts.

Name _____

Address _____

50 Years of Anglo-Dutch Enterprise

Unilever

Unilever comprises Unilever Limited, Unilever N.V. and their respective subsidiaries which operate in seventy-five countries. The Report and Accounts of Unilever Limited as consolidated with the results and operations of Unilever N.V. with figures expressed in Sterling.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Middle East fears scotch attempt at rally

British Ambassador's question mark hanging over the market yesterday. The strong overnight advance on Wall St soon disappeared on lack of follow-through, and prices were left in a state of narrow range.

There was a firm display of a firm despite the worsening situation in Iran, which was kept in the headlines on the sidelines. But although dealers led about the lack of interest they were again kept on by another long list of company news and statements.

It was the reports, which were confirmed, that the Government had asked the Ambassador to withdraw, which finally put a stop on proceedings. Fears grew that the market might decide to cut back and this led to a marked fall in the price of oil, which was not as high as it had been recently.

Dunlop, unchanged at 55p, again attracted far Eastern interest, which are expected to be around the £25m to £28m mark. But jobbers reported that turnover was not as high as it had been recently.

Elsewhere, Grand Met was left unchanged at 125p following Liggett's decision to sell off one of its major subsidiaries, while attempting to ward off Grand Met's attention. ICI improved 5p to 364p, with Fisons 7p better at 284p, and Beechams 2p higher at 118p.

The recent spate of rights issues continued, with a further two, making three so far this week. Cliftons, which dipped 5p to 81p, after asking shareholders for £1.5m, and North British Properties, was unchanged at 133p after a similar request for £3m. Unilever also asked shareholders for £3m earlier in the week, recovered 8p to 30p.

Elsewhere, in electricals shares of Amstrad, making their debut, were well received and climbed 9p to 94p. Thomson EMU attracted some support and improved 8p to 308p, while GEC 4p up at 377p.

Stores had a rough time after publication of the official document for Status Discount from MFL. This included a downward revision of the group's profits, which immedi-

ately wiped 10p from MFL's shares at 63p.

This in turn left a question mark over Status which left its shares 9p lower at 58p and pulled down the rest of the sector, with Stanley, which was up 10p, with figures out soon, tumbled

to 140p, as John Menzies rose by 20p to 235p following a set of full-year figures which were looked on favourably.

Full-year figures from Blue Circle were deemed to be below expectations, and the shares fell 4p to 312p. Others to follow suite include Amalgamated Metal, 2p off at 268p, B. S. G. International, 2p to 213p, Laporte Industries, 3p to 107p; Spear & Jackson, 4p to 100p and Wright Holdings 2p to 78p.

Favourable profits failed to stimulate Delta Metal, unchanged at 641p, but recent figures from Wilson (Connelly) were worth 5p at 210p, while S. Pearson put on another 10p at 214p. Wadkin also recovered some of the loss of the last week after its recent statement climbing 7p to 83p.

On the takeover front, an agreed bid from Inchcape boosted Assam Investments 28p to 148p. This in turn inspired the rest of the tea sector, with Mera Tea up 5p at 275p, Warzen Tea 1p stronger at 154p, and Assam Doars 10p higher at 210p.

In insurance brokers, Minet Holdings expanded 1p to 97p, amid reports that Corcoran and Black had increased its stake.

The latest turn of events in Iran which has led to talks of oil sharing in Paris, helped the majors encountered some support, with one or two of the second-liners and North Sea issues coming in for speculative support. However, by the close most of the latter were off the top. BP closed unchanged at 332p, but Shell improved 2p to 346p and Ultramar advanced 6p to 600p.

Equity turnover on April 22, was £75.91m (11,523 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasso, BP, Ultramar, Imperial Continental, Gas, Shell, Consolidated Gold Fields, Land Secs, ICI, Unilever, BAT, Cadbury Schweppes, Gratten Warehouses, National Westminster Bank, Marks & Spencer, and S. Pearson.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

B & Q (Retail) profits £400,000 ahead of forecast

By Our Financial Staff
B & Q (Retail), last June's 63 times oversubscribed issue, has beaten its profits forecast by over £400,000. Profits for the year in January 26 rose from £960,000 to £1,330,000, turnover up from £14.2m to £24.2m.
The company has matched its improvement on the forecast with an increase in the dividend promised at the time of the issue of 21 per cent to make the total payment for the year 2.86p gross.
The year saw selling space in the company's D-I-Y superstores increase from 394,300 square feet in 545,200 square feet and a further 300,000 square feet is expected to be added this year. Of an estimated national total of 130 such stores, B & Q's figure is 34.
So far this year, stripping out physical expansion and inflation, sales volume seems to be ahead by 7 to 8 per cent, supporting B & Q's view that the market remains buoyant in the face of the consumer downturn.
B & Q reckons the physical growth can continue at present rates for at least two years. For this period at least, the present policy of buying sites, selling them and leasing back will continue. A slowing of the expansion could mark the beginning of B & Q's move into freehold property.
Yesterday's disappointments in the discount furniture retailers like MFI and Harris Queensway have sent ripples through the sector as a whole, but B & Q points out furniture sales represent less than 15 per cent of its total.
At 74p the shares are still selling at a 14p premium to the issue price. After a tax charge of £732,000 against £109,000 last time, and after-for-sale costs of £173,000, the earnings per share came out at 8.06p compared with 4.35p giving a dividend cover of around 4 and a price earnings ratio of 9.2. The yield is 3.9 per cent.

NBP plans £3.1m rights issue

By Philip Robinson
North British Properties, in its second year after the planned break from Bellway Holdings, is raising £3.1m via a loan stock rights issue to reduce borrowings on two projects due for completion within a year.
About £3m has been borrowed on the developments—117,000 square feet of shopping centre at The Postings, Kirkcaldy, and 45,000 square feet of office space at the group's Newcastle head office, the Reagent Centre, which the group intends to retain.
Completion of the shopping centre is due this autumn and the offices should be finished by next spring. The directors estimate that the two should add at least £300,000 to the group's annual rental income.
The 91 per cent Convertible Loan Stock 1979 will be issued on the basis of £1 nominal for every four ordinary shares held. Conversion could take place between 1985 and 1995 at the rate of 68 ordinary shares for every £1 of stock converted. Taking the stock at par would give a conversion price of 147p a share. NBP's stock market price closed last night at 132p.
NBP's largest shareholder, Sun Life, with a 24.5 per cent stake, will take up its rights in full with £780,000 of nominal stock and the remaining £2,460,000 will be underwritten by Shoppards and Chase.
If all rights are taken up, it would leave Sun Life with about the same percentage of the group.
North British Properties forecast a pretax profit for the year to the end of July of at least £1.4m against £1.1m last time and says it intends to raise the gross total dividend 12 per cent to 4p with a 2.3p final.
Interim figures released with the rights announcement yesterday show pretax profits 25 per cent higher at £616,000 on a 36 per cent rise in investment income at £892,000. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.42p.

E. FOGARTY & CO. LTD.

| Year to 31st December | | 1979 | 1978 |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| | | £'000 | £'000 |
| Sales | | 29,131 | 23,115 |
| Profit before tax | | 2,204 | 2,705 |
| Taxation | | 612 | 534 |
| Profit after tax | | 1,592 | 2,171 |
| Preference Dividend | | 81 | 81 |
| Ordinary Dividend | | 402 | 199 |
| Total dividend per ordinary share | | 4.01947p | 1.98761p |
| Earnings per ordinary share | | 15.1p | 20.9p |
| Net assets per ordinary share | | 101p | 91p |

*Adjusted for September 1979 Scrip Issue

Profits decrease largely due to exceptional fall in world feather prices and disappointing Christmas sales.
Benefits from Walker & Clark acquisition and Group's continuing investment programme will be felt in the second half of 1980.
Prospects
Despite current economic conditions profits are unlikely to be less than 1979. Board view longer term future with cautious optimism.

Manufacturers of continental quilts, pillows, bath and scatter rugs, soft furnishings, processors of feather, down and man-made fibre fillings.



Sir Harry Moore, chairman of Motlins (left above), and Mr John Mills, managing director, had a cheering message from the engineering sector, at the annual meeting at London's Press Centre yesterday. Sir Harry saw long-term prospects as "encouraging" and he hopes that this time next year he will report both sales and trading profits "in the neighbourhood of £10m". In that year Motlins pretax profits only slipped from £11.6m to £11m, despite the engineering strike, while sales inched ahead from £105.5m to £111.2m. The profit after tax was £8.22m.
In current cost terms, this turned into £2.4m, against £0.9m, which means that the group's 11.23p gross dividend was just covered.
Motlins strives to have at least half the market in cigarette-making machinery, in its various lines, besides a niche in paper-making plant. A new range of cigarette machinery is shortly to be unveiled.

Clifford's in cash call

By Our Financial Staff
Clifford's Dairies is raising £1.53m via a one-for-four rights issue. The company is issuing 2.43m "A" non-voting shares and they are being offered to holders of both voting and non-voting shares.
The issue price is 66p against a closing price last night of 81p, down 5p on the day.
Directors and others have undertaken to take up 371,000 of the new shares and the rest of the issue is being underwritten by County Bank.
The board is forecasting dividends for this year totalling 5.26p gross to give a yield on the issue price of 8.1 per cent.
In 1979 capital spending was £2.7m and further substantial sums will be invested over the next 18 months, including £1.6m on a new fruit juice factory at Kidlington. In addition the company is interested in acquiring small private dairy businesses.
In order to carry out the issue an extraordinary general meeting is being organised to increase the authorised capital from £3m to £4m.

Ladbroke Group gets three new directors

By Our Financial Staff
Mr J. B. H. Jackson and Sir Richard Powell have been appointed as non-executive directors of Ladbroke Group. Mr Peter George has also become a director.
Mr G. W. Mackworth Young has become chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Board, and Mr J. R. Clark has become chairman of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Board.
Mr D. A. MacGillivray has been appointed to the board of International Research & Development. Mr Dudley Wood has become chairman of Energy Communications.
Mr S. J. Kelly has been elected to the board of Lilliput Ltd.
Mr David Cole, general manager of the group, has joined the board of Concor.
Mr David Wetley has joined the board of the Royal Academy of Arts.
Mr Michael J. Bailey has been promoted to deputy managing director of Royal London.
Mr W. F. Norcott has been appointed a director of Emburyware with responsibility for the North American subsidiary companies.
Mr Raymond J. Davies has joined the board of Abbey Limited. Mr Davies is also managing director of Abbey Hummests (Group).
Mr Crispin Russell has become a director of the group. Mr John Trechman has succeeded Mr Ron Smith as chairman of the Corporate Responsibility Centre. Mr Peter Walker has been appointed development director.
Mrs Janet P. Chamberlain has been made director of Charterhouse Japhet Export Finance and Charterhouse Japhet Distributor Finance.
Mr A. R. Cotton has become acting chief executive of Hanson Industries Services.
Mr A. Taylor has been appointed managing director of Babcock Contractors in succession to Mr C. C. Leader, who has left the group. Mr Taylor continues as a director of the parent company, Babcock International.
Mr C. J. D. Maggs has been appointed director of the New Zealand Insurance Co (UK).
Mr Joseph A. Soter, head of Wells Fargo Bank's Scandinavian representative office, Copenhagen, has been elected a vice-president of the bank.
Mr Ian Leake is to become president and chief executive officer of International Energy Bank.
Mr A. J. Haffield has been appointed a director of Streeters of Goring.
Mr K. Anthony has been made engineering director of Teddington Bellows.
Mr A. A. Chamberlain and Mr J. P. Cook have been appointed executive directors and Mr J. B. Cogan and Mr A. R. Harris associate directors of Orion Bank from May 1, 1980.
Mr C. E. I. Thornton, chief general manager of the Abbey National Building Society, has become a director of the society.
Mr M. J. Meyer, chairman and managing director of Montague L. Meyer, has been appointed a director of MacMillan Bloedel, Vancouver.
Mr Alan Pimblett has been appointed to the board of Fibreglass, part of the Pilkington Group.

Pretax earnings rise 11pc at LPL

Laing Properties, formed towards the end of 1978 as an investment group out of the stable of construction engineers John Laing, reported an 11 per cent increase in pretax earnings yesterday.
Sir Kirby Laing, the chairman, who will relinquish executive responsibilities but remain chairman of his £60m holding, said that the development projects transferred to the group's investment portfolio last year were valued 53m over cost at £15m and bring the total retention for two years to £35m, around £14m over cost.
Investment income for the year to the end of last December rose 30 per cent to £5.6m and should receive a boost this year as its empty office space in the United Kingdom is now 69 per cent let.
That empty space resulted in a lower tax charge for the group and produced post-tax profit up 65 per cent to £3.4m. The final dividend is fixed at 17p per cent to 5p gross with a 3.21p final.
Laing's activities are centred mainly in the United Kingdom and North America. In the United States they are now running down the house building programme where profits have been hit by high prime rates and inflation. Sir Kirby says this should be complete by the end of this year.
During 1980 three shopping centre projects at Blackpool, Blackburn and Swansea, started some time ago are due for completion. Swansea is already pre-let.
Full valuation of the group's complete portfolio is scheduled for the end of this year.

Bayer to increase dividend

Bayer, the West German chemicals group, announced yesterday that it would propose to raise its dividend for 1979 to DM7 per share from DM6.50 for 1978.
The 1979 dividend was DM4.25m (£100m) in 1979 for the Bayer Group, down 6.8 per cent from 1978, while profits

Seiyu Stores up 29 pc

Seiyu Stores, the Japanese supermarket operator, said yesterday its consolidated net profit in the fiscal year to February 29 rose by 29 per cent to 4,099m yen (£7m) from 3,141m yen in 1979.
Consolidated sales were up 8 per cent to 686,000m yen from 635,000m yen the year before.
The company also said its parent company net profit fell 2.1 per cent to 3,347m yen from 3,419m yen a year earlier. Sales, however, rose 9.3 per cent to 526,000m yen from 482,000m yen in 1978.
Also, Tokyo yesterday, Takashimaya department store, reported that its parent company net profit in the year to February 29 rose 16.3 per cent to 4,610m yen from 3,960m yen in 1978.
Sales increased 7.4 per cent to 375,000m yen from 349,000m yen.

GM earnings plunge

First quarter net earnings of General Motors fell dramatically to \$155m from \$125m in the first quarter of 1979, the company reported yesterday in Detroit.
Sales fell to \$1,700m from almost \$1,800m a year earlier. Worldwide factory sales of GM cars and trucks were 2,035 units, down about 18 per cent from the record 2,47m units.

Improvement at Ennia

Ennia, the Dutch insurance company, yesterday reported net profits of 69.7m fl (£14m) for 1979, up from 53.5m fl in 1978.
Total revenues rose to 2,200m fl from 1,990m fl a year earlier.
Profits per 20 fl nominal share were 25.97 fl, against 23.6 fl.

Long & Hambly pass interim after loss

There is no interim dividend against 0.17p a year ago from Long & Hambly, a High Wycombe-based rubber and plastic goods manufacturer, after a year of losses. The group's 1979 interim dividend of 0.17p was a pretax loss of £203,000, a made compared with a profit of £230,000 a year earlier.

Office & Electronic Machines up 27pc

On the back of a rise in turnover from £20.7m to £26.45m, 1979 pretax profits of Office & Electronic Machines rose 25.3 per cent to £2.1m. After paying a dividend of 9.23p gross, against 6.55p, retained profits are £133,000 against £134,000. Earnings a share work out at 23.9p against 17.52p.

Elbar Industrial slips to £1.5m

Turnover of Elbar Industrial went up from £59.5m to £59.1m over 1979 but pretax profits slipped from £2.1m to £1.53m.

Hambros stake in technology firm

Hambros Bank has completed a £100,000 equity financing for and acquired a shareholding in Alphabetic Keyboards, Britain's leading independent manufacturer of solid-state, contactless keyboards.
The financing, in the form of a rights offering underwritten by the bank, will result in Hambros owning 9.2 per cent of Alphabetic's parent company, Lodgeline Holdings. Hambros will also have an option to acquire further shares, bringing its total stake to 16.6 per cent, up to March 1982.
Mr Harry Fitzgibbon, a Hambros director specialising in technology investments, will join the board of Lodgeline Holdings. Explaining the move, Mr Fitzgibbon said: "Alphabetic's sales of capacitive key-

Thomson T-Line holds payout

Although its loss for 1979 has increased from £148,000 to £222,000 before tax, the Thomson T-Line Caravans group is holding the dividend at 5p a share. Turnover rose to £3.96m from £3.84m in 1978.

S. Hoffnung on Burns Philp offer

The board of S. Hoffnung has written to shareholders strongly urging them to reject the revised offer from Burns Philp. They advise shareholders to stay with Hoffnung and enjoy the fruits of re-organization which is nearing completion.

London and European turnover down

Turnover of London and European Group dropped from £13.3m to £9.2m for the year ended 1979, but pretax profit rose from £133,000 to £1m.

Holt Lloyd acquisition

The Holt Lloyd group, has agreed to acquire the assets relating to the natural and synthetic chemical leathers and automotive spongers manufactured and marketed by Meyer & Myer from the receiver of Coopers & Lybrand.
The purchase includes the acquisition of the appropriate trade marks and the fixtures and fittings of the Orléans manufacturing units which will continue to operate. It is understood that Meyer & Myer accounted for some 60 per cent of the natural chemical leather market in the UK.

Hard year ahead for Squirrel Horn

The chairman of Squirrel Horn told the annual meeting that although sales at present were not buoyant, he believed that the results for 1980 would compare favourably with last year's.

Mitchell Somers purchase

Mitchell Somers has exchanged a conditional contract for the purchase of certain assets from John Farbon and Co., a company in which Mr. John E. Farbon and his wife own 92 per cent. John Farbon assembles and factors a wide range of household goods to mail order companies and has the sole agency to import a similar range of goods from Denmark.

Safeway Stores US retailer's puzzling move

Dealings in Safeway Stores, the American-owned supermarket group, are expected to start in London today.
The move to obtain a Stock Exchange listing in Britain by the California-based chain, which is the world's largest supermarket group, is one of the first moves made by the new chairman, Mr Peter Magowan, who took over at the beginning of the year. But the plan simply to sell the parent company shares, currently trading at \$29 in London rather than obtaining a separate quotation for the United Kingdom company has mystified some brokers.
Safeway Stores, which was started early this century by an Idaho Baptist minister, has been believed in keeping firm control over its subsidiaries. But last year the American parent saw its net income drop from \$146m to \$143m after an aggressive price cutting programme, and feelings in the City are that the group might have done better to allow Safeway UK, which contributes about 15 per cent of group income, to have its own quotation.
The plan is to arouse investment interest in the group, which is currently overshadowed by the other quoted food retailing giants, Tesco, Sainsbury and Asda.
With 39 stores in Britain, Safeway wants to expand to 140 within five years. One way it intends to achieve this, given the restrictions imposed by planning departments, is through acquisition.
Mr Terence Spratt, chairman of Safeway UK, said yesterday that the listing would make acquisitions more accessible although there were no immediate takeover plans. He revealed that last year Safeway made an unsuccessful bid for the Dohenys-owned Caters group, but was prevented because it was not prepared to pay enough.
The listing also follows the example of other American companies, including Black and Decker and Boeing, which have already taken advantage of the abolition of exchange controls last November.
But acquisitions in Britain will be restricted to sites which can be serviced from the group's three warehouses in Maidstone, Glasgow and Warrington, according to Mr Magowan.
The limitation policy centres on the group's emphasis on perishable foods, which in turn affect its market share (taking an Audit of Great Britain does not include these items in its analysis of market share). At present



Mr Magowan (left) and Mr Spratt.

Safeway UK has about 2 per cent with Tesco, the leader, holding just over a 14 per cent share.

The other curious element of Safeway's scheme is its sale and leaseback plan for the stores. As one analyst said: "Property is the seedcorn of retailing and ownership provides immense value when it comes to rent reviews." If the American parent is in need of cash, then a British quotation might have solved that problem.

At present the American side's trading record is suffering from the effects of prolonged strikes which pushed first quarter earnings for 1980 down from \$23m to \$12.5m. But Mr Magowan was optimistic that even if recovery was not until the third quarter, the year could still be the "best ever". Results in 1975 were the group's highest with net income at \$146.2m.
As a result the share price has come down from \$40 at the end of last year to its current \$29, putting it on a 9 per cent yield.
Finally, Mr Magowan is keen to cement the British employees' relationship with the American parent and is giving staff with 15 years' service 25 shares each. His own involvement with the group stems from birth as his father, Mr Bobby Magowan, was a former chairman of the group who married the daughter of the then leading shareholder, Mr Charles Merrill. He, in turn, was the founder of the American broking and banking group, Merrill Lynch, which is now Safeway's adviser.

Rosemary Unsworth

Spear & Jackson end year Spc ahead

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Spear & Jackson, a London-based company, announced its balance sheet for 1979. A £1.08m reduction in net assets reduced the fourth year in a row per cent of shareholders.
The improvement achieved, despite £117m of assets, was a £500,000 profit, which largely reflected an exceptional build-up with the steel strike.
Profits in the year ended 31st December rose 8 per cent to £1.08m, before tax, slightly higher trading, and a small fall in charges. Turnover fell £2.1m to £3.5m, reflecting the sale of the Australian subsidiary.
Spear & Jackson is known for its garden ards, which made a difference in 1979, offsetting profits from industrial tools and from the a companies.
Overseas pretax profit about £100,000, lower than £250,000 in 1978. French company recovered from loss to profit £100,000, and America subsidiaries, which sell tools and equipment, suffered labour disruption, poor sales and price competition.
The workforce in America has been cut by 100. After tax of £582,000, earnings were £249,000 against £220,000 in 1978. But one cost accounting item was only 60 pence covered. After the basic rate tax the gross dividend falls from 13.5p to

Bank Rates

| Bank | Rate |
|---------------------|-------|
| ABN Bank | 10.00 |
| BCCI Bank | 10.00 |
| Consolidated Credit | 10.00 |
| C. Hoare & Co. | 10.00 |
| Lloyds Bank | 10.00 |
| London Mercantile | 10.00 |
| Midland Bank | 10.00 |
| Nat. Westminster | 10.00 |
| Royal Bank | 10.00 |
| TSB | 10.00 |
| Williams and Glyn's | 10.00 |

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Leval Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1111

The Over-the-Counter Market

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 Considered Crows
 C. Hoare & Co.
 Lloyds Bank
 London Mercantile
 Midland Bank
 Nat Westminster
 Roeburnster
 TSB
 Williams and Glyn's

7 day deposit on the
 4.00% and 10%
 in £25, 15%,
 £25,000 15%

le & Co. Limited
 Telephone 01-621 1

ounter Market
 1979-80 High Low

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Vol |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|-----|
| 61xd | -2 | 6.7 | 11.0 | |
| 28 | +2 | 3.8 | 13.6 | |
| 275 | - | 113.3 | -5.0 | |
| 80 | - | 15.3 | 19.1 | |
| 95 | -2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | |
| 111 | +1 | 7.9 | 7.1 | |
| 101 | - | 12.8 | 12.7 | |
| 107 | - | 15.5 | 15.4 | |
| 69 | - | 5.2 | 7.5 | |
| 111 | -2 | 7.2 | 6.5 | |
| 281 | +2 | 34.3 | 15.5 | |
| 221 | +1 | 34.3 | 15.5 | |
| 15 | - | 1.0 | 15.5 | |
| 75 | -1 | 12.0 | 15.5 | |
| 48 | -1 | 2.5 | 15.4 | |
| 47 | - | 4.4 | 4.6 | |
| 94 | -2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | |
| 190 | +3 | 12.1 | 6.4 | |

Division of S&P 15

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP 15

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WOOD:—Great future for
K. L. Australian cattle, — day 26.

[illegible]

Panama City, April 23.—The

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndical Index on European share prices was up

provisionally at 131.30 on April 22 against 130.15 a week earlier.

market

Money Market

Rates

Finance House Base Rate 19%

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Arthurian Court Knight (MS.) | 89 |
| Fortale - Explorer in El Gardalg | 120-1 |
| Edwards L. C. P's Int Pl (21) | 100 |

RIGHTS INCL'ED
Reentry LHM: 30%
LHM Mining: 15%

The dollar finished sharply lower against all major currencies and trading implications of the Saudi demand for the withdrawal

Sterling Spot and Forward

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | March 23 | April 23 | 1 month | 1 month |
| New York | \$7.960.000 | \$8.260.000 | .46-.30c prem | .74-.60c prem |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Sterling: | Other: | Don't spe: |
| | | Rates |

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range | adjusted ^b | left ^c
plus minus |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0-100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10-20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20-30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30-40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 40-50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 50-60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 60-70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 70-80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 80-90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 90-100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Sold Euro 6 Deposits

Kaufkraft (per coin): 867,-07; 1328.-80-
Nettopreis (pro): 8129.00-133; 1251.-89.

Yesterday's traded options were produced in P & O, Arrock Petroleum, Premier, Magnet

business was coloured by expiry day and dealers conducted mainly cash business. But and Southern, Town and City and Dunlop.

mainly cabinet business. But there was one large buyer in RTZ's August 390s. The total number of contracts came to 1538 compared with the pre-

Wall Street

Stock prices given in the table relate to Tuesday's close. Later publication is caused by the

change to British Summer Time. This will continue until

quarter not more than doubled and rose 1 to 59%. Active Occidental Petroleum said its March

quarter results about tripled and it gained one to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Silver gives up gains
New York, April 25.—COMEX

than 30 cents in a late decline fuelled by disappointment at the lack of matching cuts by the other leading United

om* Europe's investors in 1984 more
awarding investment vehicles April,
365.0-1370.0c; May, 1,360.0-1,370.0c;

Jan., 1864, \$0.00; Feb., 1864, \$0.00;
Mpt., 1861, 0-1450.0c; Dec., 1898 0c;
An., 1877, 0c; March, 1884, 3c; May,
592.0c; July, 1829.5c; Sept., 1867, 0c

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\$14.0-515.8: Sept. 1904, 0-575.8:
Dec. 1955.0: March, 1974.0 bid: June,
1903.0 asked: Sept. 1961.8 bid: Dec.

650.2 bid: March, 56-18.3 bid.
UCAR failures in No 71 contract
were: May, 22.75-22.84c; July, 23.90-
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ENERGY IN BRITAIN

Nuclear power

Greatest public disquiet and official vigilance

Controversy over nuclear power never seems to die. The fears connected with its development, and the knowledge that, however peaceful a modern power station appears, the process by which it is making electricity was first developed as an instrument of war bringing terrible destruction to property and human life, have ensured a level of public disquiet and official vigilance not seen elsewhere.

Faced with the need to make a political initiative to rekindle a dormant nuclear power industry to build the power stations which the Department of Energy projections show will be necessary to meet Britain's energy needs to the year 2000 and beyond, Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, told Parliament last December that it was intended to order 15,000 MW over the next 10 years, equivalent to the order of roughly one new power station a year.

The Government has been quite clear that, however much safety was emphasized, however cautious its approach appeared, there was the danger that a new programme of nuclear power could start a strong protest movement such as has been seen in the United States and in continental Europe, which could, possibly, lead to the enforced abandoning of the nuclear option.

That would be considered a disaster. It would be possible to meet Britain's energy needs to the year 2000 by importing coal and natural gas, by keeping old coal-fired stations in service for longer than intended, by improved conservation, and by slower depletion of North Sea oil, but the planners believe, a policy without the nuclear option is a dangerous one. It leaves out an essential leg of the three-pronged attack of coal, conservation and nuclear power, which the Government believes is essential to be sure of not freezing in the dark.

To minimize opposition the Government, therefore,

decided to keep its nuclear programme as low key as possible. The number of nuclear power stations to be ordered by the electricity authorities is about half that which is estimated to be required in the Department of Energy's demand projections. Instead of an estimated growth in demand for electricity of between 1.7 and 2.3 per cent a year, the ordering programme is based on demand of less than 1 per cent to 1985 and only slightly more than that thereafter.

This caution is explained partly by the knowledge that after a decade of no orders the nuclear industry is in no fit shape to cope with much more, but also by the belief that demand is far more likely to undershoot than overshoot projections. In fact, since the statement the Central Electricity Generating Board has already downgraded its electricity demand forecasts for 1985 by 8 per cent.

The gentle approach of the medium-sized programme, verging on the low rather than the high side, has deflected any criticism that the Government is rushing headlong into a vastly expanded nuclear future, but controversy, nevertheless, is raging once more, spurred on by the decision of the newly-created Select Committee on Energy to take the nuclear programme as its first subject for study.

Committee members are concentrating their inquiries on reactor choice, the size of the programme itself and whether the nuclear industry is capable of building it.

In the course of their deliberations all the old questions have been raised. The argument over whether Britain should continue to build its own design of advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs) or transfer to the American technology of the pressurized water reactor (PWR) is bound to take up a large section of their report. If the committee were to express strong doubts on the PWR it could change the course of the Government's strategy.

This is to go ahead with the building of the recently sanctioned AGR stations at Heysham and Torness, but the next reactor to be

ordered should be a PWR based on the Westinghouse system. A licence is to be activated to allow a safety case to be put before the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate before a full-blown public inquiry is held.

Once it was established that a PWR could pass safety and site inquiries, the Central Electricity Generating Board would go ahead and order three or four further stations. Evidence has been given to the select committee, particularly by Sir Alan Cottrell, the former chief government scientist and one of the most eminent metallurgists in Britain, casting doubts on the safety of the pressure vessel in a PWR which contains the radioactive core.

His worry was that it was possible for a crack to develop undetected which could, without warning, result in a catastrophic failure. It would be possible, Sir Alan told the committee, to run a PWR safely, but it would need development of advanced detection techniques and if a crack were discovered, there would be problems in repairing it.

Dr Walter Marshall, the deputy chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, also gave evidence to the committee, supporting the view that a PWR could be run perfectly safely. Dr Marshall believes that the differences between his view and Sir Alan's are of balance and nuance. The arguments are technical and the committee is going to have a hard job deciding between them, but it is the same task which faces the Secretary of State, and, in a parliamentary democracy it is one which, ultimately, a layman must answer.

The key to sorting out the industry has come to be the choice of a new chairman for the National Nuclear Corporation, which is owned through a most complicated structure, by the component suppliers, such as NEI and Babcock, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and CEC. The choice has been made difficult by the refusal of any main component maker to accept a representative from another in the top post.

Nicholas Hirst

Other options

Ingenuity directed towards finding fossil substitutes



If anyone doubts that alternative sources of renewable energy supplies can be developed, then they should be delighted at the outcome of a competition offered by BP to stimulate invention. For the short list of candidates for an eventual international prize, announced on April 8, included some fascinating schemes to improve conservation and create new sources of fuel over the medium and long terms, and this just covers the innovations from the United Kingdom.

The first three projects each won £13,000 to help with research and development before final judgment in two years. One comes from a group of microbiologists and technologists working with Professor S. J. Pitt, of Queen Elizabeth College London. It offers, in his view, the most realistic large-scale application of solar power for Britain, yielding a new primary source of renewable energy as a replacement for fossil fuels. This is achieved by using the solar energy to promote the growth of simple micro-organisms like green algae to store energy.

In practice the growth is achieved in a specially designed reaction vessel with the organisms being fed on carbon dioxide and mineral nutrients, with the sun driving the process in a continuous operation. Experiments in the laboratory, using artificial sunlight, are testing the design of vessels most suited to continuous operation and the development of microprocessor controls to adjust the production rate of the process that will vary with seasonal fluctuations in radiation from the sun. The process will work throughout the year, with output obviously falling in winter.

The crop, or biomass, can be turned into various forms of fuel, including alcohol and methane. In addition oxygen is obtained readily as a by-product of potential use for allied biotechnology processes. One of the attractions of the method is that it can be constructed on any open site on land and sea, though it will cover many acres like an existing refinery.

A direct attack on the problems of conservation is contained in the invention of a team working at the Loughborough University of Technology with Dr R. P. Howson. This is a new material made from thin plastic sheet on which a transparent layer of molecules of certain metallic alloys has been sputtered.

The idea has been taken from the mechanism of the vacuum flask, which has a similar layer of metal on a glass container to reflect heat back into the liquid. Similarly, the new material will allow sunshine and heat to be transmitted into a room, but prevent the heat from being lost again by warming the window glass. Tests on models of 3in square have demonstrated the physical characteristics of the plastic film as an insulating agent. Its efficiency is compared with that of the best cavity wall, but it cuts the transmission of light into a room by about 10 per cent.

The key to success, though, will be in scaling up a laboratory process for making the material to one producing thousands of square metres an hour. A calculation of costs suggests that the insulating sheet could be made for about 40p a sq metre, and it would pay for itself in a matter of months in the most obvious applications. In addition, there are novel uses for industry and horticulture.

The third, and longer-term scientific project, is research that could produce an unusual type of battery for driving vehicles in the next century and storing power for industry. Existing fuel cells, such as the type used in the Apollo spacecraft on the journeys to the moon, are expensive items as a source of electricity for general purposes.

A joint project by Dr H. A. O. Hill, of Oxford University, and Dr I. J. Higgins, of Kent University, was based on the understanding of two very different types of work. One concerns the limitations which need to be overcome in the established fuel cell if it is to become a practical everyday form of power source. The second comes from curiosity about how some simple single-cell microbes thrive on diets of substances like hydrogen and alkanes.

Another illustration of that form of energy conversion is the process by which the electric eel and the glowworm turn some of their food into novel types of power and light. The trick the scientists are trying to imitate is that of synthesizing the biochemicals of these living cells which control the conversion mechanism and provide the organic equivalent of chemical catalysts in existing fuel cells.

But the study of the bio-fuel cells appears to be the longest term of these three ideas in the energy prize competition, because there are more fundamental questions of science to be answered than with the others, before a practical application can be foreseen in detail.

The submissions for new outcome a decision to con-

An overshot waterwheel is installed on the Machynlleth site for demonstration purposes. With a low water flow of about 140 gallons a minute, the wheel will develop a quarter horsepower at 140 revolutions per minute. Do-it-yourself plans are available but experiments are still going on to improve its efficiency.

sources of fuel and aids to energy conservation were judged by a panel of fellows of the Royal Society and the Fellowship of Engineering who were hard pressed to select the three from many fascinating projects.

Any lingering doubts that alternative sources of renewable energy are available should be dispelled by this glimpse of the amount of ingenuity that is being directed to finding substitutes for dwindling fossil fuel resources. The programmes mentioned so far are at early stages, whereas other schemes in solar energy wind and wave power, tidal barrages, and the manufacture of synthetic fuels and chemical feedstock from coal are far more advanced.

Yet a pamphlet, *Energy Policy: A Reappraisal*, published earlier this year in the Fabian Research series, shows the minor role allotted to research and development in Britain's energy programme. The three economists who prepared the analysis, having worked for industry, the National Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board, said: "No major current policy issue in the United Kingdom depends on the one that this traditional energy supply industry, research and development, or would have as its main outcome a decision to con-

duct certain research and amounts of energy needed every day. One pointed, it says, where this expensive way to keep arguments appearing in the press, simply, we say, it is a false, because creating new jobs. A good research and development investment in tomorrow being used as a stalking horse to create a wide net horse by particular interests of jobs in their assessments seeking government funding. A similar argument or - because research and needs for the development is being one of alternative sources, a fund with demonstration of periodically, for the explosion of solar energy in both of them.

Without a complete United States change of attitudes, they say, source embryos suggest that crucial long things such as solar plate a term options for energy are losses for heating and for not being ignored. These buildings and for he are more than just technical. The water, photovoltaic and economic feasibility some calls for converting sunlight of a particular process, which is the electric at stake. The approach that the energy systems debate should follow is not a business electric debated in Energy, jobs and directly, pumping fluids, compressing air, and b

It was produced by a group of people in the United States calling themselves the Environmentalists for Full Employment with the solar energy is are ing with grants from the able. Putting it into application in Britain's energy Department of Energy and would create a far the Rockefeller fund. The number of jobs in construction, engineering and other evidence they present supports the conclusion that energy expansion is not transparently obvious to n Environmentalists for Full Employment, they maintain that the evidence is ignored. The connection between the two is less simple than the one that this traditional energy supply industry, research and development, or would have as its main outcome a decision to con-

have taken for granted. Vast

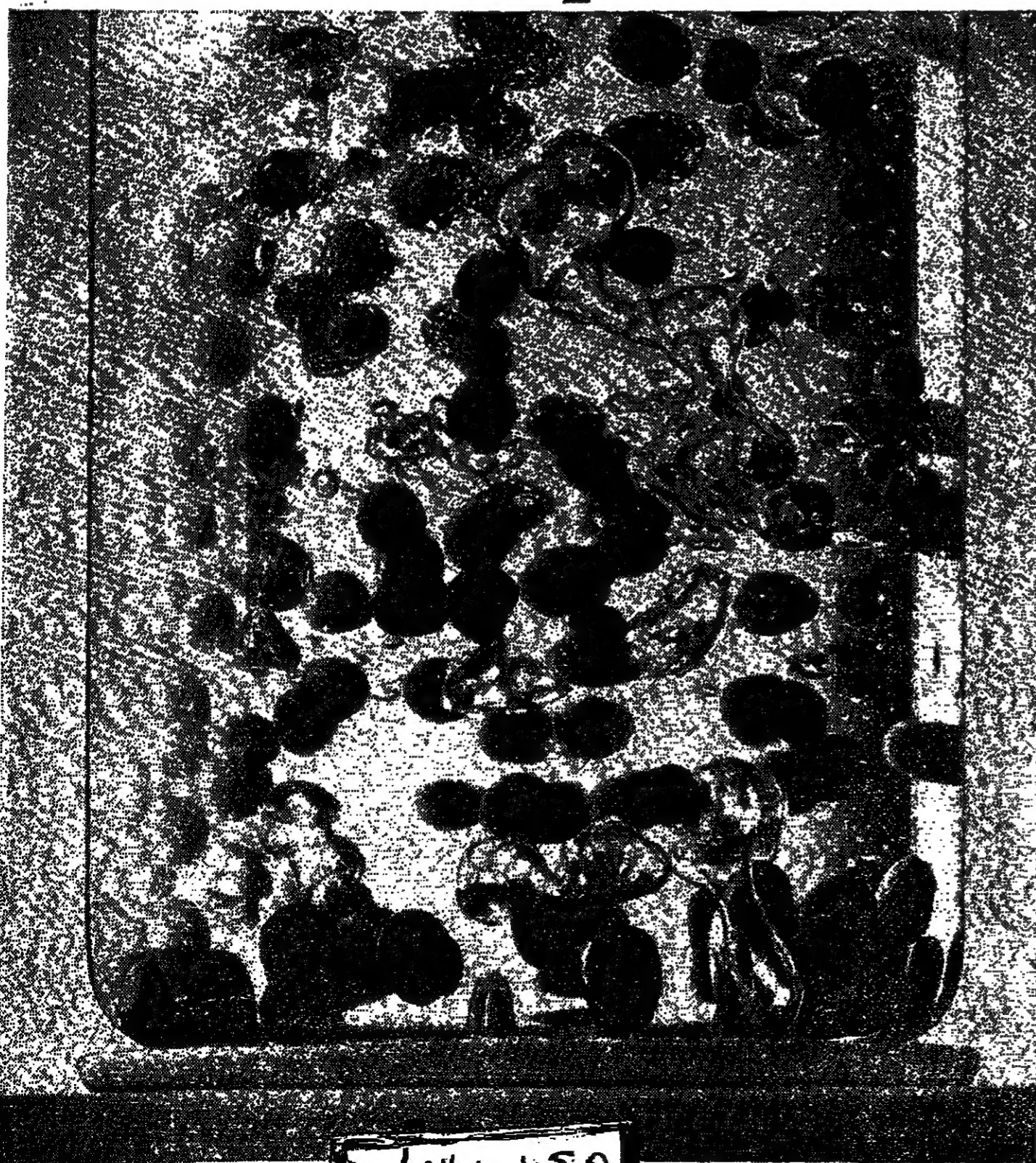
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The advantages of burning coal like your wife cooks peas.

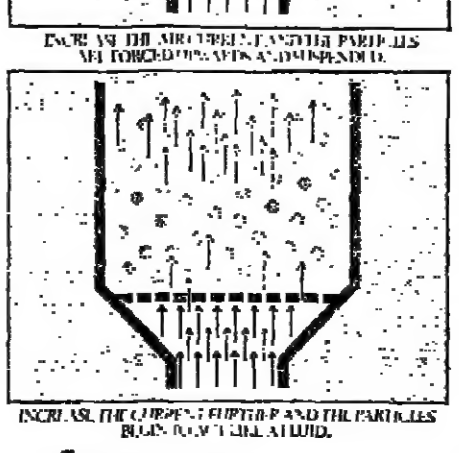
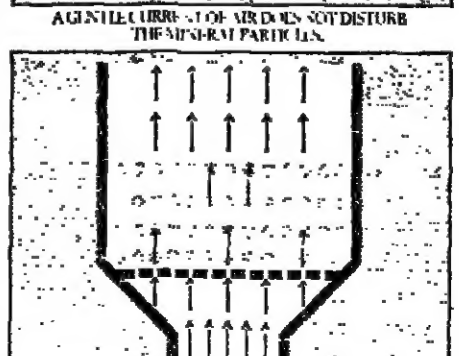
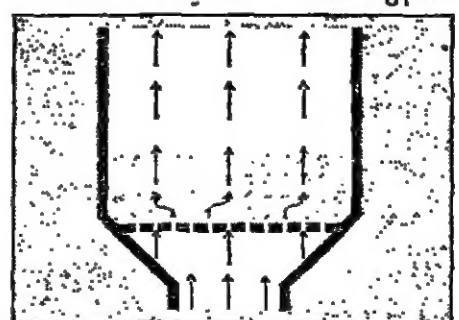


The simple principle of fluidised bed combustion.

Just imagine a red-hot bed of inert mineral matter like sand or ash.

Now pass an upward current of air through the bed - at a certain velocity the particles of sand or ash will become highly turbulent and 'boil' in a similar fashion to a liquid.

You now have a fluidised bed into which you can inject and burn coal. Rather like your wife cooking peas.



Save, save, save. Burning coal through fluidised bed combustion provides higher heat release rates than ever before possible.

It has the advantages of having no moving parts in the furnace, and high rates of heat transfer enable boiler sizes to be reduced.

Also, since combustion takes place at a relatively low temperature, a wide range of coals can be burnt efficiently.

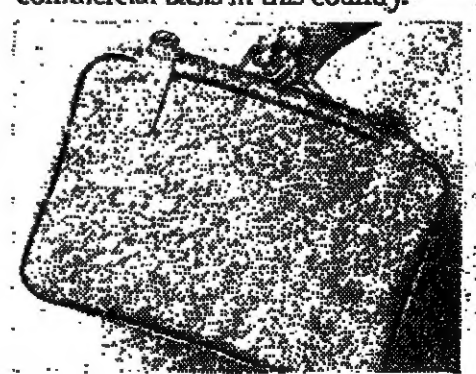
On an environmental level, the characteristics of fluidised bed combustion keep the emission of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides well below the accepted standards.

Putting theory into practice.

Over the years, extensive development and experimental programmes have been carried out on fluidised bed combustion.

The resultant research and know-how means that Britain leads the way in this revolutionary technique.

Several plants already operate on a commercial basis in this country.



A suitable case for treatment.

Antler Limited are the biggest manufacturers of luggage in the UK, and were the first company to have an operational fluidised bed boiler on its premises. The boiler is a vertical shell-type, and it provides space heating for Antler's four-storey building and replaces the old-fashioned Lancashire-type boilers.

The new fluidised bed boiler outperformed its predecessor by coping perfectly with the on-off-on conditions of Spring and Autumn, as well as having the capacity to deal with the arctic weather of the Winter of 1978/79.

However, the biggest difference was in economy.

The thermal efficiency of the new boiler is in excess of 80%, well above that of the old Lancashire-type boilers.



The tomato plant.

CWS of Marden, near Hereford, grow tomatoes, 8½ acres of them in glass. Half of their greenhouses are heated by a fluidised bed boiler.

The estate manager of CWS, Mr Rossiter, is more than pleased by way his new system nurtured his tomato seedlings through the ultra-severe conditions of 1978/79, but was impressed him most was the economy angle. "Our expected bill for oil for 1979/80 would have been £60,000 with coal-fired fluidised bed we have estimated a saving of about £22,000 - and that's a lot of tomatoes."

If you would like to know just how fluidised bed combustion can help you in your industry get the advice the NCB Technical Service experts by writing to the address below.

Send to: The National Coal Board Technical Service Branch, Marketing Department, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 2ZS

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

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